FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS 1-28 FEBRUARY

AU281624 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian, in its broadcasts between 1-28 February 1985, has carried the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Thirteen economic enterprises in Vlore District have fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans; however, the oil industry and fishery sector have again created a deficit. In Lushnje District, 19 out of 21 economic enterprises have reported the fulfillment or overfulfillment of their plans. (1430 GMT 2 Feb)

Permet District reports that the January plan has been fulfilled. Sarande District overall industrial production was fulfilled 101 percent. (1315 GMT 3 Feb)

Twenty-five collectives in Berat District have succeeded in making up the deficit in production during the first 20 days of January and are now working normally for the February account. One exception is the oil extraction sector. (1900 GMT 3 Feb)

Korce District enterprises have fulfilled industrial plans for the month of January 101 percent. (0700 GMT 6 Feb) Gjirokaster District collectives have fully achieved industrial plans for the month of January. (1430 GMT 7 Feb) Sarande District collectives have fulfilled industrial plans for the month of January by 101 percent. (1430 GMT 7 Feb)

In Durres District, 57 collectives have reported fulfillment or overfulfillment of the January plan, while 14 others have failed to do so. In Korce District, the overall industrial production plan has been fulfilled 102 percent. (1430 GMT 9 Feb)

The overall industrial production plan in Berat District has been fulfilled in January. (1700 GMT 9 Feb) Gramsh District collectives have fulfilled industrial plans by 104.9 percent for the month of January. (1100 GMT 10 Feb) Gjirokaster District economic enterprises have fulfilled industrial plans for the month of January by 104 percent. (1700 GMT 10 Feb) Librazhd District enterprises have fulfilled industrial plans for the month of January and produced 465,000 leks over target. [1900 GMT 11 Feb)

Kolonje District enterprises, with the exception of the transporation pool, have fulfilled industrial plans for the January period. (1900 GMT 11 Feb)

Sarande District enterprises have overfulfilled industrial plans for the month of January. (0700 GMT 12 Feb) The January-5 February plan was overfulfilled by 100,000 leks in Gramsh District, which also overfulfilled its export plan by 7 percent. (1430 GMT 12 Feb) The light and food industry sector in Vlore District exceeded its January-10 February plan by over 2 million leks. (1900 GMT 13 Feb)

The Stalin City oil refinery collective fulfilled its January plan 100.6 percent and exported products worth 2 million leks over the export plan. (0700 GMT 14 Feb)

With one exception, all industrial collectives in Lushnje District have fulfilled their plans for the January-10 February period. Several collectives in Kruje District have fulfilled their plans for the January-10 February period, but the district plan as a whole has not been fulfilled. (1430 GMT 14 Feb)

Gramsh District enterprises have fulfilled industrial plans for the January-15 February period by 109 percent. (1900 GMT 20 Feb)

Sixteen out of 19 Pogradec District collectives have fulfilled their financial indexes; the state's centralized income was fulfilled 103 percent. (0700 GMT 22 Feb) The Vau i Dejes Hydroelectric Power Plant in Shkoder District has fulfilled the 2-month plan; and the lines damaged by the recent bad weather have been repaired. (1900 GMT 22 Feb)

As a result of the revision of material utilization norms in Korce District, annual savings totalling 7.3 million leks are expected. (0700 GMT 23 Feb)

Twenty-five collectives in Vlore District have exceeded their cost reduction targets, while 21 have also exceeded their net income targets. (1430 GMT 23 Feb) The Manze coal mine in Durres District reports the 2-month plan has been overfulfilled by 6,000 tons. (1430 GMT 28 Feb)

EDUCATION, CULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM ITALY

AU281220 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 28 (ATA) -- The minister of education and culture, who attended the inauguration ceremony of the exhibition "The Albanian Art Through Centuries", opened in Rome in the context of the cultural exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Italian Republic, returned home yesterday.

She was welcomed at the airport by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With the Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica and other comrades. Present was also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Italian Republic to the PSR of Albania, Silvestro Scimonelli.

Over her stay in Italy, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, was received by the Italian Minister of the Cultural Assets Nino Gullotti as well as by the minister of tourism and spectacles, Lelio Lagorio. Attending these meetings, over which opinions on the development of the cultural relations between the two countries were exchanged, were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Italian Republic, Bashkim Dino, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the PSR of Albania, Francesco Carlo Gentile.

'PERSECUTION' OF TURKS IN BULGARIA REPORTED

AU281215 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 28 (ATA) -- As the news agencies report, the Turkish press has recently carried reports on replacement of the Turkish names with Slav ones, as a result of persecution to which the members of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria are subjected. Referring to these reports the FRANCE PRESS AGENCY pointed out that Bulgaria represses its 1.1 million Turks in the country by forcing them to adapt Bulgarian names. In a recent speech held in the Turkish parliament on this question, the Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu spoke about the persecution of the Turks in Bulgaria as a result of "their resistance to the official campaign to give them Slav names." He also stressed that Bulgaria must "abide by the mutual and international agreements on the question of minorities".

Speaking about the campaign of assimilation of Turks in Bulgaria through force the Prime Minister of Turkey Turgut Ozal declared that "the Turkish minority in the country has been for years subjected to repression" and that "Turkey has always wished a solution of this problem through dialogue". An a recent press conference in Ankara, the spokesman of the Turkish Government Jilmaz stressed that "all the information gathered so far confirm that a campaign has been launched there to replace the names of the Turkish minority with the Slav names".

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV; DEPARTS 4 MAR

Filipov, Lukanov Attend Talks

AU041926 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 4 (BTA) -- The state and prospects of Bulgaro-Polish cooperation were high on the agenda of today's talks held here between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers.

The talks, attended also by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy premier, centered on the possibilities to expand and promote economic cooperation in the 1986-1990 period, paying special attention to specialisation and cooperation.

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Today Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski and the officials accompanying him, at which the two leaders offered toasts. The leaders of Bulgaria and Poland expressed their mutual satisfaction with the visit and the conviction that the two countries will persevere in the promotion of friendship and cooperation.

Talks Conclude

AU041923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The friendly working visit to Bulgaria by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Polish Council of Ministers chairman, which he made at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has ended.

During the meetings and talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders discussed further strengthening cooperation and fraternal relations between the BCP and the PZPR and between the two countries and peoples.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski devoted special attention to developing bilateral economic cooperation. They expressed confidence in the possibilities for further strengthening and enriching it.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official luncheon in honor of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The two leaders read toasts in which they expressed satisfaction with the fruitful visit and the prospects of further developing friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

This evening Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski departed from the country. At Sofia airport the high-ranking guest was shown military honors. Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially saw Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski off and wished him bon vogage, looking forward to seeing him again for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples.

Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov were also at the airport.

Joint Announcement Reported

AU042025 Sofia BTA in English 2000 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 4 (BTA) -- Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, who paid a friendly working visit here today, left Bulgaria.

The joint announcement on his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, expresses the conviction that the results achieved will contribute to the further development in depth and scope of brotherly friendship and the close cooperation between the BCP and the PUWP, between the two countries.

The two leaders have established with satisfaction that the agreements reached during their meetings in 1982 and 1984 are being successfully fulfilled. All-round cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is undergoing fruitful development. Considerable progress has been made in the field of economic relations. Reciprocal trade is registering a rapid growth, specialisation and integration are on the increase, active work is under way for the coordination of the economic development plans for the next five-year period.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski have stressed the need of further activation of Bulgaro-Polish relations through the more comprehensive utilization of the two countries' capacities for the deepening of integration processes.

The announcement emphasizes that in their international activities Bulgaria and Poland attach paramount importance to the all-round promotion of friendship, cooperation and cohesion with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

"The two sides have stressed the determination of their parties and states to persist in their contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Treaty and have declared themselves for the extension of its term", the announcement says.

Bulgaria and Poland have reiterated their preparedness to continue with making active efforts toward the enhancement of international socialist integration in the spirit of the resolutions of the C.M.E.A. high-level economic session, held in Moscow in June 1984.

The exchange of views on international issues has reaffirmed the full consensus of opinion between Bulgaria and Poland on the current world situation, considerably complicated through the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism and especially through the militaristic line pursued by the U.S. Administration and by certain NATO countries.

The two sides highly commend the Soviet peace initiatives and the latest proposals contained in Mr Konstantin Chernenko's pre-election speech.

Welcoming the upcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the whole range of questions concerning the non-militarisation of outer space and the limitation of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons, Bulgaria and Poland stress the importance of the constructive proposal advanced by the U.S.S.R. and the rest of the socialist community countries at the Stockholm conference and at other international forums.

The announcement indicates the concern voiced by Bulgaria and Poland over the activation of the revanchist circles in the F.R.G., a development of negative impact on the political climate in Europe.

"Resolute condemnation has been expressed of the attempts by certain quarters in NATO to call into question the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam and the results of the Second World War", the announcement says. "The celebration of the 40th anniversary since the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism will display the peoples' resolve to avert the threat of a ruinous nuclear catastrophe".

PRESS REPORTS 28 FEB NATIONAL FINANCIAL MEETING

AU041401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] A national conference of control organs from the system of state and departmental financial control was held at the Moskva Park Hotel in Sofia yesterday. Leaders of other departments closely linked with the financial control system, such as the Supreme Court, the Committee of State and People's Control, the Chief Prosecutor's Office, and the Ministry of Interior, as well as leaders of control organs attached to the ministries, attended the session, which was chaired by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance.

The work accomplished during the past year was anlayzed and basic trends in the activities of financial control for 1985 were mapped out in connection with the decisions of the National BCP Conference and the February BCP Central Committee Plenum. The important role of financial control in increasing production quality and labor productivity was pointed out, as well as its role in introducing scientific-technological progress, making use of the potential for saving raw materials and electric power, and observing socialist legality. Particular attention was devoted to the increase of efficiency and quality in the work of financial control organs and in training cadres.

CULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA

AU041334 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation headed by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, departed for Algiers.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and by deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture. Nadjib Boulbina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Algeria to our country, was also among those present at the airport.

JAKES ADDRESSES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD050249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A festive evening to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Society for Economic and Cultural Rapprochement With New Russia was held in the Palace of Culture in Prague today. Present at the meeting was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other personalities.

After the national anthems of the two countries were played, an address was delivered by Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. He pointed to the deep roots and long traditions of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship for which foundations were laid by the establishment of the Society for Economic and Cultural Rapprochement With New Russia. Vaclav David emphasized that the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association still sees its purpose in effectively and convincingly acquainting our public with the results and tasks of the further construction of Soviet society and with the importance of the USSR efforts to maintain peace in the world.

The participants in the meeting were addressed by Comrade Milos Jakes, who said among other things: [Begin recording] Important revolutionary representatives of Czechoslovak science and culture took part in establishing the society. We recall with respect and gratitude the tireless work of all those who helped to develop and fulfill the idea of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship under the difficult conditions of police terror and persecution at a time when the ruling bourgeoise used every available means to spread hatred and slander about the Soviet Union. The modern history of our nations has confirmed that we are guaranteed a free and happy Czechoslovakia only in close class alliance, indestructible friendship, and fraternal cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union.

In particular, we discovered this when our nations had to pay a heavy price full of sacrifices for the hazardous and treacherous policy of the bourgeoisie at home and the conquest-thirsty course of world imperialism which, acting in line with its class interests, threw the people of Czechoslovakia, as if they were some sort of booty, to that monstrous system conceived by imperialism itself, fascism. It was the USSR alone which later brought freedom to our nations. We have seen, and continue to see every day that in the Soviet Union we have a sincere, unselfish, and loyal friend and a trusted ally in building our new life. With its support and aid and under its protection, we have built socialism, defended it against the counterrevolution in 1968, and started building an advanced socialist society. In the words of Comrade Gustav Husak delivered at the 16th CPCZ Congress: Alliance and close cooperation with the USSR is not only a revolutionary heritage, but a living reality; it is a guarantee on which we build all our plans and long-term development prospects. Friendship with the Soviet Union belongs to the highest values of our national and state history: It is a firm guarantee of our national freedom, independence, security, and peaceful life.

The party and socialist society therefore highly praise the contribution of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in developing our mutual friendship, alliance, and cooperation. You, as members of the friendship association, honorably fulfill the words of the unforgettable leader of our party and first workers' president, Klement Gottwald, delivered at the congress of organizations of friendship, as mentioned by Comrade David. These words must be constantly recalled, particularly in connection with the current struggle of the world revolutionary and progressive forces to maintain peace, avert a nuclear catastrophe, and defend the most fundamental human right: the right to live.

World imperialism, led by the United States, wants to achieve world hegemony and the liquidation of the world socialist system and the progressive movement in general, and is jeopardizing the very existence of mankind. Together with developing and manufacturing ever more destructive weapons of mass destruction, it has unleashed a global psychological war that includes belittling and casting doubt on the historical role of the USSR in World War II and its historical contribution to the defeat of fascism. World imperialism is openly rejecting the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, violating the Final Act adopted in Helsinki as a fundamental agreement on peaceful cooperation in Europe, and stirring up revanchism. It is quite unbelievable how unscrupulous the imperialists are in using gross lies to slander socialism and the USSR in particular. It is therefore exceptionally important to explain the peace policy of the USSR, our country, and the entire socialist community; to point out to our citizens, the young in particular, the historical context of our international orientation and our active struggle for peace; and the ways in which we make the maximum contribution to this struggle. [end recording]

At the conclusion of his address, Comrade Milos Jakes read a letter from the CPCZ Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association on the occasion of the 40th [as heard] anniversary of the establishment of the Society for Economic and Cultural Rapprochement With New Russia. The letter recalls that this important organization, established at the initiative of the progressive forces and outstanding representatives of science and culture, adopted the noble task of explaining to our people the historical significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and spreading the truth about the inchoate Soviet system. It also praises the pioneering work of the society and of the Union of Friends of the USSR, established later, and in particular, their struggle against the lies and slanders of bourgeois propaganda, and the way they put into perspective events taking place in the land of the soviets and the USSR's struggle against exploitation and oppression and for peace and progress. The letter goes on to say that from February 1948, the traditions of the two organizations have been followed by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. As a loyal fellow-fighter of the CPCZ, it has significantly contributed to the construction effort to date. As a National Front member, it has taken an active part in realizing the goals of the 16th CPCZ Congress, building our socialist society, and strengthening the everlasting friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our fraternal countries. In conclusion the letter expresses the conviction that in the next period, too, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association will devote all its activity to deepening the alliance and fraternal cooperation with the USSR.

The participants in the festive evening adopted a resolution expressing their determination to follow the traditions of the organizations of friendship with the USSR. They enphasized that the liberation Czechoslavakia, its port-war reconstruction, the construction of our economy, the victory over reaction in February 1948, the laying of the foundations of socialism, the defeating of the counterrevolutionary forces in 1968-1969, and the realization of the program of constructing an advanced socialist society have all been events inseparably connected with Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and with friendship between our people and the Soviet people. The USSR is a guarantor of peace for present and future generations, a guarantor of the successful construction of socialism in our country.

Therefore, we shall devote all our potential and experience to peace and to the common efforts of our working people to fulfill the national-economic tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and support the everlasting and indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation, said the resolution adopted by the participants in tonight's festive evening, held in the Palace of Culture in Prague to mark the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Society for Economic and Cultural Rapprochement With New Russia.

NEED TO EDUCATE YOUTH IN SOCIALIST MORALITY SEEN

AU011435 [Editorial Report] Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 26 February and Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 February carry reports on youth issues in Czechoslovakia. The VECERNIK item on pages 6 and 7 is the approximately 4,000-word first part of an unsigned article on the report of the Bratislava City of the Slovak Communist Party Committee (CPSL) concerning the topical tasks of ideological work in the party's city organization up to the 17th CPCZ Congress. The Bratislava City CPSL Committee report was submitted at the committee's February session by Frantisek Paller, the city committee's secretary. After noting that the current tasks include enhancing the social awareness of citizens, especially of Communists, and consolidating their Marxist-Leninist world outlook, Paller dealt with the theoretical front that the city organization has at its disposal in various scientific institutions, in the press, and elsewhere, and with the political education of 91.5 percent of the members of the city organization.

"The regular care and control of party education by the party bodies at all levels of the party structure is also manifested in the fact that there are no striking shortcomings in the organizational, propaganda, and lecturing aspects of party education; and that theory is being increasingly connected with the needs of practice," Paller stressed. But, he added, "certain CPSL plant organizations are tolerating a lack of discipline among party members in relation to attendance and a formal approach to their studies, while also tolerating the superficial and irresponsible approach of certain propaganda workers." At times, the organizational aspect is also being overrated and party schooling underrated, to the detriment of the party. Paller also deplored the frequently insufficient "respect for the principle of the unity of ideological, organizational, and management work" and to have stressed the Communists' duty to "shape the firm socialist conviction of working people, citizens, and youth within the sphere of their activity."

Paller then noted that the Communists' "ideological influence is not sufficiently mobilizing the working people, citizens, and youth everywhere" to fight indifference and abuses, and that he regrets an "unhealthy tolerance toward arbitrary laxness" in fulfilling duties by "individuals, working collectives, as well as executive workers."

In dealing with the moral-political profile of contemporary man, Paller stated that "nonsocialist opinions on living standards prevail among many people," who assess living standards according to material riches and "are surprised that unequal work is unequally remunerated." Stressing that no egalitarianism must exist under socialism and that respect and prosperity can be legally achieved under socialism only through good work, Paller urged increased activity against those who profit from the achievements of socialism while doing insufficient work. Such people should be "reeducated," he said. He dealt at length with ideoeducational work with the youth, which must "awaken in them the sense of duty, selflessness, collectivism, and a class-principled attitude" and emphasized that socialism provides youth with "opportunities for acquiring education, entertainment, work, sports, and tourism, opportunities which even youth in the most developed capitalist states do not have." According to Paller, the youth of Bratislava are making use of these opportunities and "have high educational standards, as well as general enthusiasm for work and a longing for good entertainment." However, Paller stated, "even among the Bratislava youth one can find individuals who show unhealthy immodesty, false illusions about life and work, and tendencies to live at their parents' and society's expense. Most of them are fettered by a consumerist approach to socialism and by admiration for Western technology and extravagant entertainment and fashions.

"This orientation is the result of a low level of national pride and socialist patriotism, of a shallow knowledge of the revolutionary traditions of the workers class and of our fatherland, and of failure to grasp the significance of proletarian internationalism." According to Paller, these attitudes stem from the vestiges of the old, from the views and behavior of the older generation, and from the inadequate influence of ideo-educational work, of the working collectives, and, in fact, "of the party itself."

Paller then dealt with the role of schools and teachers and with the need to rear youth in the spirit of scientific atheism, noting that "even though many believers show a lukewarm attitude toward religious rites and life, this must not lead us to self-satisfaction." After stating that Communists do not want to build communism without the believers, "regarding both believers and the clergy as an integral part of the society" and feeling respect and appreciation for their committed work and their patriotism, Paller stressed that the Bratislava city organization will "guard the unity of the party and the people, permitting no one to crack this unity under the cover of dividing the people into believers, nonbelievers, and others."

Finally, the report cites Paller on the city organization's economic work and on its efforts to train economic workers and managers without extensive approaches and routine; and on the deplorable formalism, incomprehensiveness, and often even isolation from the party's strategic line that can be found in economic propaganda and agitation.

Youth issues are also the topic of the round table discussion reported by Pavel Novak from RUDE PRAVO and Ota Rehoun from MLADA FRONTA in RUDE PRAVO in a 3,300-word report on page 3 titled "On Rearing the Young Worker Generation." The participants in the discussion are Frantisek Pribyl, Czech National Council deputy; Josef Svagr, section director in the Czech Ministry of Education; Ctirad Frcka, Central Committee secretary of the Socialist Youth Union; Vera Karhanova, chief tutoress in a Prague youth home; and Vaclav Sipkovsky, deputy director of a secondary vocational school attached to the Skoda plant in Plzen.

The participants elaborate on the urgent need to raise the efficiency of existing methods of rearing young workers, noting that many youngsters choose their vocation only in order to drop out of school (not realizing that apprentices, too, must learn); and then, when the first study failures occur, they often begin to reject the school and the vocation, and even to influence those individuals around them who are easily influenced to also miss school.

The participants underscored the importance of filling the youngsters' leisure time with the attractive activities and the role played by "incomplete families" in young people's life style. They also noted young people's changed attitude toward material values: The boys already have all they want, some even come to school in cars. "Nothing surprises them and scarcely anything can make them enthusastic. Some of them even show negative changes in their scale of values. I do not like to say this," Supkovsky says, "but the problem of alcoholism is also deepening. The boy-girl relationship is sometimes disrupted. And even cases of drug addiction appear." The participants also note trends toward bullying among the young and urge youth union organizations to act against this phenomenon. They stress the need for cooperation between parents, schools, youth union organizations, work places, and also the Ministry of Education.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS EAST-WEST CONTACTS PRIOR TO GENEVA

DW042110 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Excerpt] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Italy and Spain, a representative Soviet parliamentary group in the United States, talks between the SED and the SPD as well as between Hermann Axen and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, and a working visit by Genscher to Moscow -- this list is by no means complete, but it shows the large number and variety of political activities prior to the Geneva negotiations scheduled to begin one week from now.

In fact, these Soviet-U.S. negotiations are a sort of common reference point for all these talks. In Italy and Spain, Gromyko naturally also discussed bilateral matters with the respective governments. However, Gromyko and his interlocutors were primarily interested in creating as constructive a climate as possible for Geneva. Even though neither the Italians nor the Spaniards, the GDR nor the FRG will sit at the negotiating table, a lot depends on their attitude and stance on the issues to be addressed in Geneva. If a new stage of East-West relations is to come about, all states, including the medium and small states, must make their contribution, as Genscher said prior to his departure for Moscow.

The bourgeois Western press has viewed Gromyko's talks in Rome and Madrid as a publicity campaign for the prevention of space militarization. True, this is a journalistic simplification, but it is not wrong. The fate of the Geneva negotiations depends on the prevention of star wars, as does the chance for a new stage in East-West relations in general, to quote Genscher again. Therefore, it must be in the interests not only of the Soviet Union, but of all Europeans to counter the campaign by certain U.S. politicians for space arms with a campaign of common sense against star wars.

Some people do not like that, and therefore they warn about the Soviet Union's alleged attempt to drive a wedge between the Western allies. This argument is not new, but above all it is wrong. The wedge was driven by those who, regardless of their own allies and their interests, jeopardized the future of the Geneva negotiations before they had even begun. The argument is also wrong because the Soviet Union would prefer to hold direct talks with the United States and in this way bring about sensible dialogue, businesslike cooperation, and particularly disarmament.

This is the main purpose of the Sovet parliamentarians' visit to Washington and will be high on the agenda of the talks with U.S. Congressmen, and naturally of the planned meeting with Reagan as well. When the delegation arrived, Politburo member Shcherbitskiy said that progress in Soviet-U.S. relations was not only important in itself, but would also have positive effects on the international climate.

Because the vital issues of security for all states are on the agenda in Geneva, the negotiations can become the starting point of a change in international relations. For this very reason, all states must act reponsibly so as not to miss this chance again. At the Geneva Disarmament Committee last week, the Soviet Union stated its readiness to discontinue all nuclear arms tests on the basis of reciprocity, even before a respective agreement has been signed. Would it not be in the interests of all states, including nonnuclear states, to strongly support such a step as an accompaniment to the Geneva negotiations?

Now, let us take the talks between the SED and the SPD on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. According to statements by both sides, the fourth working meeting that has just ended has largely brought about agreement. If this is possible between two parties, why should it not be possible between two governments? In addition, would not such an agreement at this time be a clear signal of the two German states' readiness to make a contribution of their own to the improvement of the international climate? Reference to the negotiations on a worldwide ban of chemical weapons does not help anyone, because, first, these negotiations are stagnating and, second, an initial partial solution would make the overall solution -- the banning of all chemical weapons -- easier.

NATO EXERCISE TERMED UNREALISTIC, DANGEROUS

LD050045 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Commentary by Heinz Britsche]

[Excerpt] The first part of the NATO staff exercise "Wintex-Cimex" is more or less over, and the second phase starts this week. The first part was concerned with so-called crisis management. This failed. The second part, in which the stand-in Federal Government will disappear into the bunker in the Eiffel, will simulate war. Two days separate the two parts of the exercise and are meant to represent a period of 40 days, during which the U.S. reinforcement divisions will arrive in their positions in accordance with Wartime Host Nation Support, the support agreement between the FRG and U.S. Governments. There are six divisions and some 1,000 combat planes, but this time only in theory.

For their support, the Bundeswehr is to make available additional support units totalling 90,000 men, and under Point G there is even provision in the event of war for the Bundeswehr auxiliary troops to take over the prisoners of war taken by the GI's. But, back to the "Wintex" staff exercise, in which everything is enacted by the staffs on paper. Not only NATO military staffs, with the exception of Greece, but civilian authorities, too, such as those in Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, the Rhineland Palatinate, Lower Saxony, and Schleswig Holstein are involved.

It is undoubtedly a scenario of total war. It would be very appropriate if the presidents of nations and senior civil servants involved were perhaps reminded of a time 40 years ago when, in March 1944, Hitler issued his infamous "Nero Order" according to which all military, transport, communications, industrial, and supply plants had to be destroyed during the Wehrmacht's retreat, as well as all things of material value. Now the scorched earth policy, which Hitler's Wehrmacht practiced for years in other countries in a criminal manner, is to be applied in their own country and against their own population. Even Hitler's "Nero Order" was not able to delay his defeat.

This week in the FRG and in other NATO countries, war is being rehearsed in the staff exercise, and in accordance with the existing guidelines this war would very quickly escalate to a nuclear war. A new "Nero Order" would thus be superfluous from the outset. For this reason, the "Wintex-Cimex" staff exercise must be assessed as unrealistic and dangerous. Moreover, the period of tension rehearsed in the first phase can only be the result of a policy resulting from the renewed formulation of the aims of U.S. foreign policy.

STATE COUNCIL DEBATES CITIZENS' PETITIONS

LD041550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Mar (ADN) -- Under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council met on Monday in Berlin. It dealt with the reports on the main content of citizens' petitions to the State Council, the Supreme Court, and the State Prosecutor General in 1984. After detailed discussion, the reports were approved and it was recommended that the experiences and conclusions contained therein be integrated in future work.

In the debate, Erich Honecker described the work with the petititions as a high-ranking political task for all state organs. The trusting cooperation between party, state, and people was and remains the decisive guarantee for the successful development of the GDR. It was of great importance for the further deepening of socialist democracy that the state organs reacted with great responsibility and care as well as with human understanding to the concerns of the citizens.

The State Council approved recommendations for the work of the local people's representative bodies with the citizen's petitions and decided to convey these, as well as excerpts from the report, to all local people's representative bodies for their information and for assessment for the further development of their work. In conclusion, there was a report on pleas for clemency to the State Council in 1984 and their processing.

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES HOMANN FOR TALKS

LD031041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0814 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Mar (ADN) -- Dr Heinrich Homann, GDR State Council deputy chairman, was received on Saturday, 2 March, in Montevideo by the Uruguayan president, Julio Maria Sanguinetti. During the talk, Heinrich Homann, who heads the GDR delegation attending the swearing-in of the Uruguayan president, handed over a message from Erich Honecker. He stressed the GDR's readiness to develop relations with Uruguay at all levels. Heinrich Homann stated that the attitudes and policy of the new Uruguayan Government were in line with the basic principles of the policy of the socialist German state concerning important issues, such as the preservation of peace, protection of democracy, and promotion of social progress.

During their stay in Montevideo thus far, the GDR delegation has had numerous meetings with Uruguayan politicians and other public figures as well as with heads of foreign delegations.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH JAPANESE FIRM -- On 26 February, State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee, and Rolf Kerste, minister for heavy machine construction and installation construction, received Massao Kanamori, chairman of the Executive Board of Mitsubishi, for a talk on the further expansion of relations between GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises and components of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. At the meeting, Kanamori stressed the great interest of his company in further developing and deepening the cooperation and submitted proposals. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 85 p 1 AU]

WARSAW PACT RENEWAL, 'DIFFERENCES' DISCUSSED

AU041941 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, by Tibor Thurzo: "Socialist World Order -- Hungarian Diplomacy"]

[Excerpt] [Thurzo] The signatories of the Warsaw Pact were optimists; they believed that the world situation would develop more favorably. Unfortunately, the military blocs continue to exist, and the continuation of the Warsaw Pact's activity is entirely justified. What current tasks are the members of the pact facing as a result of this continuation? What are the most urgent tasks?

[Roska] I can hardly believe that in 1955 the signatories of the Warsaw Pact signed the defensive-political treaty for 30 years -- more exactly for 20 plus 10 -- as a result of their optimism. I have to remind you of the fact that it was not the socialist countries that initiated the establishment of "military blocs." NATO was established 6 years earlier in 1949. This step diminished the hope that it was still possible to preserve the cooperation of the states of the antifascist coalition that emerged during World War II. The real danger appeared, however, when the FRG also became a NATO member in 1954. The agreement concerning the FRG joining NATO was signed on 23 October 1954 in Paris. Following this, to counterbalance NATO, the socialist countries had no other choice but to create their own defense and political organization, the Warsaw Pact, on 14 May 1955 in Warsaw.

The first sentence of this treaty says: "The contracting parties are striving to create a European collective security system which would be be based on the participation of all European states irrespective of their social and governmental order and which would enable the harmonization of their efforts toward ensuring peace in Europe." The agreement, signed for a period of 20 years with the possibility of extending it for another 10 years, would have lost its validity even before these deadlines if efforts to create the above-mentioned collective security system in Europe had been successful. As is well-known, this has not happened.

There is an agreement in principle among the Warsaw Pact members to extend the Warsaw Pact for another period. Representatives of the member-states have begun direct preparations for this extension.

If I were to briefly state the most urgent tasks of the Warsaw Pact members, I would list the following: to fight to avoid the danger of nuclear war and strengthen peace. There is no more important task at present.

[Thurzo] Sometimes arguments and differences of opinion emerge as a result of the fact that each nation and each state has a different past and different traditions, its national characteristics are different, and sometimes even the methods a state applies in international life, in politics, and in its economy are different. Have we succeeded within our alliance in reaching the proper level of tolerance, which is in fact indispensable in preventing the differences from becoming obstacles to cooperation?

[Roska] In answering this question, we must start from the premise that the Warsaw Pact is made up of socialist countries that share common ideals; their fundamental interests and goals are identical. At the same time, they equally take into consideration the general rules of socialist construction and the concrete situation, strengthens, and peculiarities of their countries. To this must be added the point that the member-states are independent and soverign states which respect without exception the principle of noninterference in each others' internal affairs.

It follows from all this that constructive cooperation of voluntarily united sovereign states is characteristic of our alliance. This, of course, does not exclude debates. It is possible, however, to agree only by taking mutual interests into consideration. The documents of the Warsaw Pact are published. They reflect the countries' positions harmonized by general consensus. This is the main thing.

The other part of the question is that there are differences in the socialist countries' political practice and methods of socialist construction. Your question also included the explanation that the conditions of each country are different. If one is realistic, he acknowledges these differences and does not consider them to be "aberrations." This conception is increasingly obvious in relations between the socialist countries. And this provides for mutual interests rather than arguments.

NEW DATA COMMUNICATION LINKUP WITH USSR REPORTED

LD042118 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 4 (MTI) -- A remote data communication channel connecting the data processing centres of the Budapest-based Research Institute for Electric Power and the Research Institute for Automated Information and System Technology of the Soviet Union (VNIIPAS) was inaugurated in Budapest on Monday by Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi.

Through the channel the Hungarian side may establish contacts with 15 major computer centres in the Soviet Union and data banks in other socialist and several capitalist countries.

At the inauguration ceremony Laszlo Kapolyi spoke with appreciation of the successful cooperation of Hungarian and Soviet experts in the establishment of the channel. He said that the information available through the Soviet partner offers an opportunity for the Hungarian national economy to get more intensively involved in international division of labour.

Speaking of the work of his institute, VNIIPAS Director Oleg Smirnov said that the Soviet Union was going to extend its computerized information service, enlarge its data banks and widen its data communication relations with the socialist and capitalist countries in the coming years.

BARANYAI REPLACES MEHES AS SZOT SECRETARY GENERAL

LD041533 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] At its meeting today the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] relieved of his post Secretary General Lajos Mehes and elected in his place Tibor Baranyai. Lajos Mehes is retiring at his own request for health reasons. He was relieved of his post as secretary general by [SZOT] which has recognized his abilities and retained him as a member of the SZOT.

At the same time, SZOT modified the workings of the leading organ of the organization and decided that in the future the chairman will direct the work of the [SZOT] and its leading organs. He will represent SZOT both within and outside the country's borders. The secretary general, as general deputy to the chairman, will oversee the work of the administration. The post of deputy secretary general has been abolished.

The Presidential Council has conferred the Order of Merit of the Hungarian People's Republic on Lajos Mehes on the occasion of his retirement in recognition of his successful work over several decades in the workers' movement and the construction of socialist society.

The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Tibor Baranyai, the new general secretary of SZOT, is 55 years old. Beginning in 1949 he was a deputy department head within the SZOT apparatus. He then worked as a department head. In 1957 he was elected general secretary of the Federation of Artistic Trade Unions, and in 1965 he again became a department head at SZOT. From 1972 until now he has worked in the party Central Committee.

NEWLY-ELECTED COUNTY FIRST SECRETARIES LISTED

LD0318E56 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 3 (MTI) -- The preparations for the 13th Congress of the HSWP arrived at an important milestone during the weekend: party conferences were held in Baranya, Basc-Kiskun, Bekes, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves, Komarom, Pest, Szolnok and Zala counties, and in the Ministry of Home Affairs and at the People's Army. The participants assessed the work of the past five years, summed up the debates over the congressional guidelines and elected new officials of the party committees and delegates to the 13th congress. The newly elected party committees held their first session and elected officials.

The newly elected first secretaries of the county committee of the HSWP are

Baranya County: Janos Lukacs
Basc-Kiskun County: Pal Romany
Bekes County: Miklos Szabo
Heves County: Alajos Barta
Hajdu-Bihar County: Gyorgy Sikula
Komarom County: Albert Anataloczy
Pest County: Lajos Krasznai
Szolnok County: Karoly Majoros
Zala County: Ferenc Karvalits
Ministry of Home Affairs: Gyorgy Kovacs
Hungarian People's Army: Major General Bela Gyorgyi.

In the remaining counties of Hungary and in Budapest the party conferences will be held on March 9 and 10. The 13th congress of the HSWP will meet on March 25.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY AGREEMENT -- Budapest, March 1 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian news agency MTI led by Deputy General Director Laszlo Agoston held discussions with Dr Sayyed Amir Zarra, general director of the BAKHTAR news agency, in Kabul from February 27 to March 1. They agreed on the expansion of cooperation between the two agencies. The Hungarian delegation was seen by Abdullah Espanghar, department head in the Afghan People's Democratic Party CC. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 1 Mar 85 LD]

SOVIET PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CONTRACT -- Budapest, March 1 (MTI) -- A contract on the import of Soviet petroleum products to Hungary in 1985 was signed in Budapest Friday. The USSR is to supply petrol, gas oil, and aircraft fuel to the value of 300 million roubles. The bulk of petrol and gas oil will be delivered via the "joint action" pipeline. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 1 Mar 85 LD]

FLOUR, CEREAL RATIONING ENDS; PRICES RAISED

LD041837 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 4 -- In an interview for PAP today Deputy Director of the Association of Cereal Industry Enterprises Bogdan Judzinski assured there is enough cereals in Poland, the reserves totalling 5.5 million tonnes of grain from last year's crops. Domestic supplies will be supplemented with 2.5-3 million tonnes of imported cereals, mainly wheat. (The annual consumption of cereals amounts to some 6 million tonnes, including 4 tonnes of wheat).

As of today, the government lifted the rationing of flour and cereal products, except semolina, rising their retail prices.

Modernization and completion of new units will make it possible to process some 150,000 tonnes of grain more this year. Construction of further mills is under way, in tune with the government plan aimed at reconstruction of this sector of food industry.

No Popular Protests Noted

AU041715 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 4 (AFP) -- The Polish authorities imposed steep price rises on staple foods today but a call by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa for Poles to protest against the rises appears to have been ignored.

Sugar rose by 45 per cent, flour by 42 per cent and rice by 40 per cent, increasing the price of bread by a third, but there were no reports of industrial action and queues formed as usual outside shops here.

Mr. Walesa did not openly call for a strike, but said he did not reject the idea and said Poles should oppose the price increases. He said yesterday that his banned trade union's decision to call off a brief general strike against the increases on Thursday had not been reciprocated. The government had only staggered them until June 30, with the cost of gas, coal and electricity to rise next month and other food increases to follow.

A spokesman for the Lenin Shipyards at Gdansk, where Mr. Walesa works as an electrician, said work had continued as normal, and officials said there was "calm" in the cities of Krakow and Wroclaw. In Warsaw, the Huta Warszawa Steelworks -- one of the bastions of Solidarity -- operated as normal according to union sources, and there were not extra police on the streets.

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski left for a scheduled visit to Sofia today, a sign the authorities were not expecting any serious backlash.

New Prices Reported

LD042041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] As from today, new prices for many kinds of food products are in force. The rationing of flour and groats has been lifted at the same time. Let us listen to an interview with the manager of one of the stands at the Sezam cooperative store in Warsaw.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Please introduce yourself.

[Kalinska] Deputy Manager Jolanta Kalinska.

[Reporter] Today is the first day without rationing and with higher prices. What were the customers' reactions?

[Kalinska] Customers come and look at the prices. They also ask what they can still get for coupons, as they do not seem to be very well up on the latest developments.

[Reporter] Can you remind us what remains for sale with coupons, and what is freely available?

[Kalinska] One still buys sugar with coupons [passage indistinct].

[Reporter] You said that the customers asked about the new prices. It is difficult to get used to them, I suppose?

[Kalinska] Yes, even the sales personnel were making mistakes this morning.

[Reporter] Could you please quote some of the new prices, or perhaps all of them?

[Kalinska] Poznan flour used to cost Z30, now it costs Z43. [Words indistinct] cost Z31, now costs Z44. White sugar crystals Z52, now the price is Z75. Also, rice used to cost Z46, now it costs Z66. [Words indistinct] semolina -- it used to cost Z36, now its cost Z54.

[Reporter] How many items are involved?

[Kalinska] Seven products have increased in price. [end recording]

The full list of foods included in the price increases has been published by the press. It is worth getting to know it before going to the shops.

WALESA SAID TO USE RADIO FREE EUROPE FOR APPEALS

LD041328 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Western Europe is always trying to stir up unrest in Poland. Polish collaborators [krajowi], and among them, many informers of Radio Free Europe [RFE], help with this. An informer with a name known from the past, Lech Walesa, has been particularly active recently. Every day he makes an effort to fulfill the RFE's propaganda orders. This station has just broadcast his latest statement, probably the 10th within a month.

At the beginning, Lech Walesa appealed to everyone to strike on 28 February. Because nobody was willing to to on strike, Walesa issued a further appeal not to strike. In yet another appeal, this time already in March, Walesa said that many enterprises still went on strike on 28 February. This is an obvious lie, as there were no strikes in Poland.

At present, Walesa is again appealing through the RFE, this time not to strike. But he says this: If anybody goes on strike, he won't mind, although he is not persuading anybody to do so.

Because Walesa's appeals went unheeded, he now states that he is not persuading people to undertake any protest actions now. This way he wants to create the impression that everybody is listening to him because they are working. In his March statement, Walesa says: We have not been, and are not waiting for presents; one must get them by force then. He appeals for unrest, promising that the protesters will be showered with presents. However, later he adds: We do not propose a protest action. And also: We still believe in peaceful methods of struggle.

The idea is that everything that does or does not happen in Poland -- everything happens or does not happen strictly according to his directions. He himself safeguards himself so that he is covered from both sides. Thus, one expects Walesa'a appeals every evening, for example for the sun to set, or an appeal for people to breathe. In May, Lech Walesa will probably ask the trees to bloom. RFE will then explain that Lech Walesa is supervising everything. Because of his appeal, people do not go on strike, the trees are blooming, and the sun sets.

COMMUNIQUE WARNS AGAINST ANTI-POLISH CENTERS

LD041021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The General Prosecutor's Office of the Polish People's Republic reminds the public that cooperation with foreign centers hostile to Poland is an offense subject to penalties defined by legal regulations and warns about being strictly liable for being called to account in defense of the interests of the state and its citizens.

In some states in Western Europe as well as in the United States, there are many centers in operation that undertake activities against the Polish People's Republic. They do harm to our state, using various accessible means that are supposed to destabilize the internal situation and weaken our international position, defense, and security. They inspire, we read in the General Prosecutor's Office communique actions slandering and threatening the security of persons and institutions of the Polish People's Republic abroad.

Many Polish citizens have reported that during their stay abroad, they were urged to cooperate against Poland. It has been acknowledged that some people, also on their own initiative, motivated by various reasons, often material ones, themselves decide to participate in this kind of activity.

FIRST OPZZ PLENUM DISCUSSES PRICES, PROGRAM

AU281555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Teresa Grabczynska report]

[Excerpts] The first plenary meeting in Warsaw on 23 and 24 February of the council of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], the highest interunion executive body, was devoted to important issues connected with the development, further integration, and more effective action of the trade union movement, numbering over 5 million people.

Many hours were taken up by a discussion on a draft statute, on which consultations had previously been held within factory and national trade unions. This year's OPZZ tasks stemming from the Bytom programmatic resolution, a trade union budget, rules for the use of trade union funds, and on a plan for international cooperation were also defined. The council also adopted an OPZZ stance on the proposed food price changes and on the restrictions in rationing.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the draft document expressing the trade union opinion on the announced prices was read by Stefan Koziaczy.

The stance reflects the moods and feelings of society; it stems from the conclusions expressed in the thousands of letters that have reached us in the factories and from the opinions of trade union federations, Alfred Miodowicz, the chairman of the talks, said.

The council approved the stance with one abstention. The stance was immediately conveyed to trade unionists in factories and national trade unions. On Saturday, it was also presented to government representatives.

The remainder of the talks was dominated by a discussion on the points of the statute. The council, numbering almost 200 people, established a final shape to it point by point. Controversy was aroused by the proposed changes to the statute made by an editorial team after meetings with communities of trade unionists prior to the council session. Among other things, it was decided to create a short preamble to the statute saying that the OPZZ "bases its activity on the class traditions of the trade unions and supports renewal and national accord." Continuing the discussion, in which there was no shortage of differing opinions and views, the scope of OPZZ bodies was considered. It was agreed that the term of office of those bodies will be 3 years.

Just as in Bytom, the regional structures of the OPZZ was a subject of heated discussion. Are these bodies meant to be reflected in the statute? Is it better to create them from scratch according to uniform principles, or should the existing bodies be accepted, together with their "experience" up to now? Trade unionists from factory organizations are opposed to them, a representative of the metalworkers from the Starachowice heavy truck plant warned.

Let us reject emotions, another council member argued. Much is being said in this hall about trade union democracy and the movement's integrity. The voivodship commissions, or to be more exact the voivodship congresses, cannot be left to their own fate. They are also a core of the trade union movement that should remain within the OPZZ sphere of influence, especially since many of them are performing good activity and undertaking difficult local matters connected with housing construction, environmental protection, services to the population, and so on. There are also weak and less active bodies. However, is it not better for all of them to function according to the statute we are adopting today?

Finally, a solution was adopted concerning OPZZ regional structures, which adds a new chapter to the draft statute. It says that the activity of local bodies is to be coordinated and supervised by the Executive Committee according to principles established by the council. Trade unions that are still not part of a national trade union may participate in them. The council approved the statute with four abstentions, and authorized its representatives to take steps to register the statute.

Further on in the Sunday talks, the participants approved an OPZZ work program consisting of concrete tasks, whose fulfillment this year is envisaged, and a programmatic resolution. Particular attention was drawn in this program to those tasks which concern the functioning of trade unions and working people's representations.

The program also contains some of the most urgent conclusions voiced by delegates in Bytom. A return to social agreements and an assessment of their implementation was regarded as an important part of the OPZZ work schedule. An opportunity for this will be provided by consultations on the 1986-90 socioeconomic plan.

It is also necessary, it was stressed, to introduce regular checks of working people's living costs, wages, and employment, and establish a social minimum which will be a future basis for trade union negotiations with the government on the real standard of living of working people. Hence the need for a trade union control and analysis center. The program did not avoid matters to which trade unionists had already devoted attention several times -- the development of housing construction, improvements in working conditions and safety, environmental protection, medical and recreational facilities for work forces, and social policy issues. The duties of trade unions in increasing the national income and establishing good, productive work were also specified.

Further on in the meeting, the council adopted recommendations from the Executive Committee as to who the chairmen of the problems commissions should be. It also adopted a resolution concerning the Polish trade union movement's renewed membership in the WFTU, which will not only highlight the trade unions' rebirth in the international arena, but also influence broader joint activity with international branch trade unions.

An OPZZ budget and rules for paying OPZZ employees were discussed with care and attention before a preliminary budget for this year was adopted.

OPZZ Deputy Chairman Romuald Sosnowski submitted to the council's examination a motion to recall Kazimierz Kakol, editor in chief of ZWIAZKOWIEC [the trade union weekly] from his post and thank him for his work up to now. Explaining that this function cannot be performed by someone in social employment, he proposed that the weekly be run by the first deputy editor in chief until such time as the council confirms a new editor in chief at its next meeting.

Finally, the OPZZ Council, supporting a WFTU appeal, expressed solidarity with the trade unionists and fighting people of Nicaragua.

OPZZ OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON WFTU MEMBERSHIP

AU041056 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Feb 85 p 3

[Interview given by Andrzej Sudol, chairman of the International Cooperation Office of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), to Krzysztof Szczesniak: "We Are Weaker Without the Poles" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Szeczsniak: During his visit to Poland last year, WFTU chairman Sandor Gaspar said at one meeting: "We feel the absence of Polish trade unions in the international workers movement. We are weaker without the Poles. Therefore, please finally emerge onto the international arena, because there is a lot of work there." A lot has changed since then; most of all, we now have an all-Polish trade union representation. Yet we are still not a member of the WFTU. What are the obstacles?

Sudol: If the OPZZ Council, as the highest representation of the Polish trade union movement, speaks out positively on this subject at one of its next meetings, there will only be formalities left to settle. This April, the WFTU Bureau will meet in Hungary. There we will present our application to rejoin, and from then on we may become a member of the WFTU, which we helped create in 1945.

That is how the procedural side looks. From the practical side, we have been present in the WFTU for a long time through our participation in the work of WFTU branch federations. Right now, over 30 of our trade union federations or national trade unions belong to them or cooperate with them. Now is the time to dot the i's.

Szczesniak: Does that mean that the reborn Polish trade unions are already a credible and prestigious partner in international contacts?

Sudol: Last year there was still an air of expectation and uncertainty. The turning point was the Bytom meeting and the founding of the OPZZ. Let me give an example: In 1984 we had plans for trade union cooperation with only two socialist countries, whereas today we have such plans with all of them. Therefore, there is no comparison; the situation has changed to our advantage. It is worth saying that cooperation with trade unionists in the socialist countries involves about 90 percent of our international contacts.

Szczesniak: The possibilities of cooperation with the trade unions of the capitalist countries look worse.

Sudol: Unfortunately. The leaderships of trade union organizations of world scope such as the ICFTU or ILO are continuing their tendentious hostile activity against our country. They are calling on their member organizations in the capitalist and developing countries to boycott cooperation and renounce contacts with the Polish trade union movement.

Only during unofficial talks do we notice that there is a growing conformity of views among key activists. Many of them are slowly but surely adopting the view that it is time to renew contacts and commence dialogue with the Poles.

Szczesniak: Will we be able to find a common language in the current tense political situation between East and West?

Sudol: The struggle for peace, detente, and a reduction in the negative effects of the economic crisis is a platform which unites us today. Besides, we do have normal relations with some trade unions. I have in mind Austria and the Scandinavian countries. For example, we are expecting a visit by a several dozen-strong group of activists from Denmark and Sweden. We are taking part in a trade union conference of the Baltic states, due to take place in Denmark. In November, there was a CGT delegation from France to Poland, and there is serious hope of a return to normal relations with that prestigious trade union.

Therefore, one can find a common language, though it is not easy. Not without importance is also the fact that in 1 year's time there will be a world trade union congress, at which not only the class trade unions should take part, but also the reformist trade unions and others.

Let me add that the reborn Polish trade union movement has a lot to say because of its experience in recent years. Abroad, there is still great and undiminishing interest in Polish trade union subject matter. We want to exploit this interest the correct way.

GOVERNMENT DAILY ATTACKS TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY

AU281635 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Feb 85 p 3

[Eugeniusz Guz article: "TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY at Work"]

[Excerpts] In issue number 2/84 of ARGUMENTY, I published an article under the title "TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY Omissions," illustrating by examples that the weekly's extreme sensitivity in the matters of censorshiop glaringly contrasts with its excessive tendency toward sweeping under the carpet whatever does not suit it.

Its reports on the Torun trial were most reticent in publishing those few critical items that illustrated the church hierarchy's tolerance of the extremist activities of some priests, that showed that Father Popieluszko was not a blameless character, that recalled the role of Father Zych, and so on and so forth. The TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editorial board actually restricted itself to publishing a brief communique issued by the Episcopate Press Bureau to the effect that all those items amounted to a "defamation of the Catholic Church" and that no response would be forthcoming.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY indulges not only in self-censorship, but in disinformation, as is well attested to by the fact that when it published the detailed data about the Catholic press in Poland, it completely ignored the PAX press and the publications of other lay Catholic organizations. If TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is unable to shed its arrogance in determining what is Catholic in Poland, loyalty toward readers required it to inform them in a footnote that the data did not include the PAX press and the other publications in question.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY passed over in silence the famous draft pastoral letter that was issued by the American bishops on the subject of the social and economic situation in the United States and that was received in the West as a "criticism of capitalism" and as a protest against poverty in the United States. Why is it that TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is unable to spot such an event?

If a reader of that Krakow weekly wants to have decent knowledge of what takes place in the world of catholicism, he has to read the "regime" press, because it is only this press that supplies him with the information on, say, the preparations for a strike of the lay employees in the Vatican in order to coerce improvements in working conditions and wages, or on the attacks made against the Vatican by the Jesuit biweekly ORIENTIERUNG in Switzerland, in which the Holy See was accused of "manipulations." All the same, the Polish nonreligious press, which the West is now accusing of waging an "anti-church campaign," has for years been publishing incomparably fewer reports on conflicts in the Catholic world than the capitalist press has, and has done so with less sensationalism. This is the truth, which shows that the accusation relating to the antichurch campaign is just another lie, which the adversaries of socialism are able to produce so easily. One has to read the capitalist press to learn that the Catholic Church has lost 250,000 nuns throughout the world, including 60,000 nuns in the United States alone.

As for J. Cardinal Glemp, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY has not defended him against the numerous and frequent attacks by the Western press, not even against the attempts to make him an antithesis of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski or against the revisionist attacks emanating from the FRG.

I have cited only the most recent examples, here, which are far from complete. To ask whether this style of journalism practiced by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is restricted only to it or whether it extends to other publications spiritually connected with it would be a rhetorical question. Anyone who knows something about journalistic work will interpret those examples in only one way: Medice, cura te ipsum.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE VATICAN'S L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO

LD021632 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Polish authorities have seized more than 100,000 copies of the monthly Polish edition of the Vatican newspaer L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO. The editions sent to Poland at the end of January contained Pope John Paul's 1 January World Day of Peace message, in which he said the world faced many threats of war, and that totalitarian governments bore a great responsibility for the precariousness of peace.

The pope also spoke of tragic divisions which were the product of designs to subdue all peoples to regimes where God does not count, and where the dignity of the human person is sacrificed to the demands of an ideology that attempts to deify the collectivity.

A Russian translation of this was presented by the pope this week to visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. According to news agency reports, the Warsaw government is considering whether to reverse the sequestration orders, which were made by local officials. The Vatican newspaper has been seized on two previous occasions, in February 1983, and in May last year.

The general secretary of the Polish Episcopal Conference, Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski, has sent a letter of protest to the authorities about the confiscation of the newspapers. In the letter dated 28 February, the archbishop defines as incomprehensible the confiscation of the copies of L' OSSERVATORE ROMANO, and asks for their return as soon as possible. According to an agreement signed between the Holy See and the authorities in Warsaw in 1980, the Polish edition of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, printed on a monthly basis in the Vatican, should be given free entry into Poland, without being subject to censorship.

POLISH, SOVIET GENERALS SPEAK ON SOVIET ARMY DAY

AU271801 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23-24 Feb 85 p 2

["Texts" of speeches made at the 22 February Warsaw concert to mark the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army by General of Arms Eugeniusz Molczyk, chief inspector of training and vice minister of national defense, and by Colonel General Aleksandr Kovtunov, commander of the Northern Group of Forces of the Soviet Army]

[Excerpts] Molczyk: Esteemed citizens, dear Soviet comrades-in-arms, and soldiers, in keeping with soldierly tradition, we have gathered here to solemnly mark the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces and to honor that army that coped with the most important events in this century -- that successfully defended the Great October Socialist Revolution, annihilated Hitlerite fascism, fulfilled its liberating mission vis-a-vis other nations, and continues to mount guard over socialism and peace.

The great victory over Hitlerite fascism has strengthened the military, moral, and political authority of the USSR in the international arena and has demonstrated to the world that a revolution is able to defend itself against any force trying to turn back the clock of history. However, not heeding this severe lesson, imperialism continues to plan to reverse the revolutionary and national-liberation processes initiated by the October days "that rocked the world."

The U.S. reckless political circles are leaders in the process of demolishing peaceful coexistence in Europe and the world. They seek to escalate armaments and to mount an anticommunist "crusade" in order to achieve world domination. Far from their own borders, they continue to build up here in Europe the resources for future war operations, to deploy new weapons, to reinforce the armaments of their allies, and to increasingly commit them to their aggressive plans.

There is no doubt that these activities are directed against the socialist community, including Poland, that they increase tension, and that they encourage speculations about revising the order established by Yalta and Potsdam and about effecting a new political-military division of Europe.

These dreams are illusory and these hopes unrealistic! The peaceful policy and stance of the USSR and other socialist countries leaves not the slightest doubt that those plans hatched by the bellicose circles of imperialism will be thwarted, because the international workers movement is in the lead in the struggle for peace, and because the progressive forces of the peoples in Europe and other continents are committed to this struggle.

Esteemed gathering, we soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces are especially aware of the fact that efforts to strengthen the socialist community and to deepen and develop our allied cooperation and brotherhood-in-arms are our ideological, patriotic, and internationalist duty. This fact is an extremely important element of the Polish state interests and constitutes a most reliable guarantee of the permanence and inviolability of our borders. The unity of the socialist community ensures the secure existence, undisturbed labor, and peaceful development of our country, because it is easier to solve one's own and common problems and concerns in a community.

This year's 30th anniversary of our socialist defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact -- is a good opportunity to recall these truths. The Warsaw Pact is a function of the times in which we live. It is an international political phenomenon. Its defense power, above all, the defense power of the USSR and its Armed Forces, forms the necessary base for the permanently peaceful offensive of the socialist community and is a condition for permanent peace, which is the most important thing for mankind.

The fact that no new war has as yet broken out on our continent is to a crucial extent to be credited to the Warsaw Pact -- its might, its sensitive vigilance, and its cohesiveness.

We will continue to develop and consolidate our allied friendship, unity, and brotherhood-in-arms with the USSR and other socialist countries. The permanence and strength of this friendship, unity, and brotherhood-in-arms adds to our strength and guarantees the security and favorable development of our countries and the preservation of peace.

Kovtunov: Dear Comrades and esteemed Polish friends, allow me on behalf of the Military Council and the Political Administration of the Northern Group of Forces of the Soviet Army, to cordially thank the Ministry of National Defense of the PPR, the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, for the invitation to this concert to mark the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

As you know, the international situation has been aggravated in the past few years as never before. Ignoring the lessons of history, the leading circles of the United States and the entire NATO bloc have proclaimed a new "crusade" against socialism and have set their sights on demolishing the present approximate equality of strategic military forces and on achieving military superiority worldwide and in particular areas of the world. Seeking to achieve this, the United States continues to deploy the deadly cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

That the United States has agreed to enter into negotiations on space and nuclear armaments in no way means that it and its NATO allies have given up their aggressive policies. That this is so is being confirmed by the speeches made by the leading politicians in those countries and by their practical activities, especially by the continuation of the work connected with R. Reagan's program for "star wars."

Various revanchist circles in the FRG have intensified their activities in the past few months.

It is not infrequently that high-level figures in the FRG advance territorial claims against their socialist neighbors, especially against the PPR.

Under these conditions, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government continue to display toughness and principled attitudes and to take consistent action in order to defend peace and ensure international security. While taking specific measures to implement these tasks, we do not forget that imperialist plots should be matched by high vigilance, by efforts to strengthen the defense power of our homeland and the entire socialist community, and by fraternal help and support.

History has often confirmed and continues to confirm that it is absolutely useless to talk with us in the language that moralizes, threatens, and implies a position of strength. No one will ever be able to undermine the Soviet people's tight moral-political unity, monolithic cohesion around their Leninist party, and devotion to the ideals of communism and to the fraternal ties linking the USSR with other socialist countries.

The mighty Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year, stand guard over our socialist achievements. The might and permanent combat readiness of our fraternal alliance is a guarantee that the aggressor who wants to attack us will not find us unprepared and will receive the necessary reception. The borders of the socialist countries and the borders of Poland and the USSR are sacred and inviolable.

The soldiers of the Northern Group of Forces continue their honorable service in fraternal Poland under the terms of the Warsaw Pact, together with their Polish comrades-in-arms. The cooperation between the tactical formations and units of the Northern Group of Forces and the Polish People's Armed Forces has been raised to a qualitatively new level in the past few years. At present, in the course of preparations for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, our joint undertakings to strengthen our friendship and brotherhood-in-arms have acquired a special momentum.

Standing in the serried combat ranks of the Warsaw Pact armies, the soldiers of the Northern Group of Forces are always ready to honorably fulfill their sacred patriotic and internationalist duty of defending peace and socialist achievements.

GROWTH OF USSR 'SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY' PRAISED

AU011142 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Feb 85 p 6

[Jerzy Kraszewski article: "Socialism, Democracy, the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] What is Soviet socialist democracy today, 60-odd years after the revolution? What characteriizes the political system in the USSR, established after a period of proletarian dictatorship? How can one define the evolutionary paths on which the future concept of authority in the Soviet Union will depend? I noted the above questions from an exhaustive catalog of problems discussed before the 27th CPSU Congress, especially during the recent election campaign to the supreme soviets of the union republics and to the regional soviets.

To understand these processes, it is essential to state first of all that a further development of socialist democracy, adapted to the requirements of today, is occurring in the USSR.

A new stimulus for developing socialist democracy in the USSR and further increasing the role of the soviets was provided by the resolutions of last April's CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

At that plenum, K. Chernenko delivered a programmatic speech. He drew attention to the existence of a kind of discrepancy between the broad possibilities of the soviets on the one hand and the way these possibilities are used on the other. He said that on the one hand, some bodies in the economic apparatus are still trying to avoid the regional soviets in their work, and on the other, the soviets are not always resilient and energetic in using their powers. From this analysis, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary drew the following conclusion: "One ought to be reminded of the Leninist thought that it is not enough to formally grant full authority to the soviets, but one should also implement this authority in practice and control it during regular, daily management."

While assessing the experiences of the last term of office during this year's election campaign, it was stated many times that clear positive changes have occurred in the work of the soviets since the April plenum. These changes include more energetic control by soviets over executive bodies, closer ties with the electorate, and greater energy shown by sessions and permanent commissions. The soviets are also using their powers more boldly concerning many important decisions in life.

Here we reach the complex issue of the development of socialist democracy in the USSR, an issue which no doubt possesses universal importance. It concerns the party's role in the socialist construction process. This role, together with the progress of socialism, is not diminishing, but increasing.

"The party sees the way to leading society more effectively not through narrowing the sphere of this leadership, but through improving its methods," K. Chernenko wrote in KOMMUNIST. "Here are methods of political influence on the development of the economy, social relations, democracy, and culture. They are methods of political conviction, organization, and education of the masses... a growth in the party's leadership role and an enhancement of socialist democracy are a single process that conforms to the laws of development."

While formulating the theoretical thesis about the interdependence between the development of socialist democracy and a growth in the party's leadership role, the CPSU has simultaneously recognized that the tendency of some foreign discussions to revalue the very essence of the system and undermine its universal principles are harmful to the socialist idea. The CPSU also criticizes attempts that occasionally appear in the international movement to resolve problems and discrepancies within socialism by means of methods belonging to or similar to the old system. Democracy is a serious and responsible matter. No problem will be solved through the trial and error method, one publicist has written.

Concepts of "political pluralism" which circulate beyond the borders of the USSR among Western sovietologists, and not only among them, and which are believed to enrich socialism, are sharply criticized.

PRAVDA has written the following on this subject: "In socialism, there is no room for this illustrious 'contest of political forces,' which our Western critics regret so much." And further: "The CPSU takes the view that one can neither halt the natural enhancement process of socialist democracy, nor change it by inventing all sorts of artificial, pseudodemocratic forms. In other words -- one cannot play at democracy."

FRG'S EHMKE, DELEGATION MEET PZPR OFFICIALS

LD041828 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (DPA) -- Two days before the surpringly announced visit by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Poland, politicians from the SPD and FDP arrived in Warsaw on Monday.

An SPD delegation led by Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Bundestag group, began talks, already arranged some time ago, with representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party on measures to reduce political tensions. Thorsten Wolfgramm, the parliamentarry business manager of the FDP, plans to talk with the Democratic Party in Poland about possible cooperation projects in the sphere of environmental protection and trade.

After his arrival at the Warsaw airport, Ehmke said that with the superpowers again trying to begin talks in Geneva, he considered it important that the Europeans also make their own contribution and assert their own interests.

Answering a question about Genscher's visit to Warsaw on Wednesday, Ehmke said that one would "underrate the tactically sent Mr Genscher if one did not also see this lightning visit in connection with the elections on Sunday." [State elections in the Saarland and Berlin, local election in Hesse]. But if this journey "ends up in a continuous new effort," in order "to start something like a second round of the Ostpolitik" and if it were not just a a "media show," then Genscher could count on the support of the SPD.

KRAKOW PZPR COMMITTEE NOTES UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS

LD012250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The presence of the party in all environments has become still more significant in the last 2 years: This general conclusion may be drawn from the deliberations of the Krakow PZPR Committee Plenum, which approved material for the coming voivodship party conference. This material shows the comprehensive nature and differentiated forms of party work. It was stated with satisfaction that the number of party members and candidates deleted from the list has dropped threefold. Sixty-four percent of the new intake are workers. Both in the material and in the discussion many problems still unresolved or only half-settled were pointed out. Work with young people was assessed as poor, as were environmental protection activities and dissemination of culture. It was pointed out that economic development and the introduction of the principles of reform are progressing smoothly, and that the trend toward unjustified price hikes is being maintained, with a parallel lack of concern for labor productivity.

BEJGER SETS GDYNIA PARTY TASKS FOLLOWING DEBATES

LD041833 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia [no date as received] -- The most important events in the PZPR accountability- electoral campaign were party conferences in Gdynia and central Gdansk. The main lines of discussion in Gdynia were affairs concerning the town, its development, and living conditions. Also discussed were party matters and the work of some organizations, the weaker ones in particular. The discussions abounded in many critical opinions.

Conclusions from the debate were included in the adopted resolution. The conference delegates emphasized the significance of Gdynia as an important industrial center, particularly for the maritime economy. They criticized the absence of representatives of central economic departments. Referring to the opinions in the discussion, Stanislaw Begjer set tasks for the Gdynia party organization to be carried out in the near future, among them involvement of the younger generation and trade union development.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES BULGARIAN PLANNING OFFICIALS

LD011928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Stanish Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee. During the meeting Stanish Bonev and Manfred Gorywoda briefed the premier on the progress of work on coordinating cooperation within the framework of the 5-year national socioeconomic plans of the two states, which are currently being prepared. It was ascertained that favorable premises exist for a considerable increase in cooperation. During the consultations on the 5-year plans, special attention is being paid to developing cooperation and production specialization.

DAILY REVIEWS VISIT BY PCP LEADER CUNHAL

AU041103 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 28 February Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee, ended his visit to Poland at the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. A. Cunhal was accompanied by Domingos Abrantes, PCP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

A. Cunhal was decorated by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski with the Great Band of the Order of Merit for his great contribution to developing the friendship and cooperation between the PZPR and the PCP and between the Polish and Portuguese peoples. W. Jaruzelski was present at the ceremony.

During his visit to Poland, A. Cunhal met with W. Jaruzelski and exchanged views with him on the present political and economic situation in the two countries and on the tasks resulting for the two parties from this situation.

The Portuguese guest also had talks with J. Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; W. Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; and Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and rector of the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences.

A. Cunhal toured the Swierczewski precision instruments plant in Warsaw and met with representatives of the largest production plants in Wola District. At the Academy of Social Sciences he spoke of the situation in Portugal and of PCP activities and replied to questions on the international communist and workers movement and on other topics. He also visited the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and had talks with its general secretary, J. Jaskiernia. A. Cunhal was also hosted by the All-Polish Trade Union Congress.

A. Cunhal discussed the PCP's immediate activities in connection with the coming elections and stressed the determination and resolve of the PCP, which is now the only force in Portugal that continues to fight in defense of the democratic Constitution and to preserve the achievements of the revolution of April 1974, especially agrarian reform and nationalization.

A. Cunhal's visit to Poland is one more proof of the special nature of PZPR-PCP relations.

The program for interparty cooperation in 1985 was worked out during the visit.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

LD041529 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] On the occasion of an official Polish visit to Bulgaria, let us recall our daily contacts. Anna Andrzejewska is talking with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade.

[Begin recording] [Andrzejewska] Minister, we still associate Bulgaria with sun, the warm sea, and wonderful holdays, which are less and less within the reach of the average Pole; but please tell us what kind of partner Bulgaria is to us at the moment?

[Gwiazda] Bulgaria is a very attractive economic and trade partner to us. As far as our trade exchange is concerned, it has a long tradition extending back to the interwar period.

[Andrzejewska] During our crisis, the beginning of our crisis, when trade turnover with all countries was dropping, we saw the turnover with Bulgaria increase.

[Gwiazda] Yes, it is a fact worth pointing out. We even increased our turnover significantly from R430 million in 1980 to R700 million in 1983.

[Andrzejewska] In what spheres do our economies complement each other?

[Gwiazda] For example, Bulgaria has developed among other things, the production of transport means -- factory transport -- equipment for mechanized storage, green houses, electronics. In return, Poland has a serious potential at its disposal in such areas as machine tools, mining equipment, machinery, road-building machines, radio technology, radio electronics, and finished (?industrial) products in which the Bulgarian side is interested. Of course, not only machines and equipment, but also raw materials and market goods are in mutual supply. The latter, especially a group of food products, is well known on the Polish market. I am thinking here about watermelons, grapes, peppers, wines, and many other articles.

[Andrzejewska] What will happen to this year's tourism? Will we have the money and the opportunity to travel to Bulgaria? What are the chances?

[Gwiazda] I think that last year's level of tourism can be maintained.

[Andrzejewska] Is there money for this?

[Gwiazda] There is money for this. We envisaged this during the negotiations. We have included in the trade protocols that we shall, of course, pay back with goods, as well as with our building and construction services.

[Andrzejewska] Can 200,000 Poles go to Bulgaria for a holiday this year?

[Gwiazda] I think that more than 200,000 can go.

[Andrzejewska] Minister, concerning the prospects for development of economic and trade contacts with Bulgaria, there definitely are many possibilities, was this the case with all partners that are not exploited, particularly in cooperation.

[Gwiazda] Many corporations and specialization topics are under negotiation at the moment with the Bulgarian partners. We forecast that by the end of the year decisions will be finalized in the shape of more than 40 cooperation and specialization agreements. [end recording]

U.S. POSTPONEMENT OF TALKS VIEWED AS 'UNFRIENDLY'

LD041816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The U.S. Government's postponement of talks with Poland on extending the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation with our country is a further unfriendly act which has hit the well-understood interests of both parties in this case, science, Professor Witold Hensel, director of the Institute of History and Material Culture and a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, told a PAP journalist.

It will also cause a freeze in the social sciences and humanities, which have been developing favorably. It is contradictory to postulates put forward by our North American colleagues, and by representatives of the American Council of Scientific Associations in particular.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT SCIENCE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD020003 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The inaugural meeting of the Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers has been held in Warsaw. Taking the floor, the committee's chairman, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, pointed out that scientific and technical progress will be crucial for socioeconomic development in the coming decade. The most urgent and labor-consuming task that awaits us already today is the formulation of the 5-Year Plan for 1986-90 in the part concerning scientific-technical progress.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski also took part in the discussion. He said that the party and government leadership declares its utmost support for the committee, which is to be a definite aid to all institutions working for science and technical progress.

JOSEF CARDINAL GLEMP COMMENTS ON POPIELUSZKO

For a London PRESS ASSOCIATION report on the comments of Polish primate Josef Cardinal Glemp regarding the consequences of the death of Polish preist Jerzy Popieluszko and the chances for better relations between the church and state in Poland, see the United Kingdom section of the 1 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT TO LIBYA

Relations Previewed

AU041305 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 2 March carries on page 6 a 1,200-word article by Nicolae N. Lupun entitled "Signs of Progress in the Libyan Jamahiriyah" in light of President Nicolae Ceausescu's forthcoming visit to that country.

A major part of the article deals with Libya's socioeconomic development, "the great transformations throughout the country" due to the "firm modernization" of the national economy, and its effort to ensure food supplies from its own resources.

In a section dealing with Romanian-Libyan relations, the author stresses: "Harboring feelings of warm friendship and solidarity with the struggle waged by the Arab peoples for freedom and progress, the Romanian people are following with interest the efforts made by the Libyan people to continue to make their country flourish. The relations of close cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are constantly developing. A decisive contribution to this positive trend was made by the agreements and understandings concluded between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which have opened up fruitful prospects for Romanian-Libyan cooperation at various levels. Within this framework, the forms of cooperation have multiplied. Thus, in addition to urban construction in Tripoli, Romanian specialists have built a port and thousands of kilometers of roads and have participated in various ways in the development of agriculture.

"These fruitful results of Romanian-Libyan cooperation will be succeeded in years to come by new ones, as the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Romania and Libya and the other documents signed during summit talks in Bucharest in January 1983 have created a favorable framework for improving cooperation between the two countries, which are engaged in an extensive effort aimed at development. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: 'There are many areas in which our peoples are cooperating with positive results and in which they are able to carry out new production sharing in their mutual interest and, at the same time, in the service of the cause of detente, independence, and peace.'

"Referring to Romanian-Libyan relations, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated: 'Relations between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Romania have registered a particular development in conformity with our programs, thus facilitating understanding between the two peoples and the deepening of bilateral relations.'

"Proceeding from such preconditions, one can state that the official friendship visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will pay, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will mark a new and important point in the development of Romanian-Libyan relations of friendship and will contribute to strengthening mutually advantageous cooperation between the two peoples."

Ceausescu Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

AU041638 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1613 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 4/3/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Tripoli on March 4 on an official visit of friendship to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The official arrival ceremony was arranged at the international airport of Tripoli, where the Romanian president and the distinguished Romanian guests were extended a warm welcome by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife, Safiyah Farkash.

At the end of the ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were introduced to the Libyan personalities come to greet them. Major Abdas-Salam Jallud, 'Ali 'Abdal-Salam al-Truayki, foreign secretary of the General Peoples Committee, as well as to secretaries of the General Peoples Committee in charge with various fields of activity of the Libyan political, economic, and social-cultural authority.

The distinguished Romanian guests, together with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Safiyah Farkash, drove away from the airport escorted by a motorcade, heading for their residence over their stay in Libya. All the way to the residence, huge crowds of people extended a warm welcome to the messengers of the Romanian people.

At the official residence, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu warmly conversed with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, prior to the official Romanian-Libyan summit exchange of views. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi assessed with satisfaction the way in which collaboration and friendly ties between the two countries had developed, and mutually agreed that there were possibilities to further develop those links. With that belief, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the new summit would go down as a moment of major significance in the expansion of Romanian-Libyan relations.

Al-Qadhdhafi Hosts Dinner

AU050946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, (AGERPRES) 5/3/1985 -- An official dinner for the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu was given on Monday by the leader of the Great September 1 Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and his wife, Mme Safyah Farkash. The guests to the diner included members of the Revolutionary Command, secretaries of the peoples committees in charge of Libya's political, economic and social-cultural affairs. The officials accompanying President Nicolae Ceausescu on his visit took part. Also attending were heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Tripoli.

During the dinner, the atmosphere of which was cordial, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Nicolae Ceausescu made speeches.

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS CEAUSESCU

AU041130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 85 pp 1, 5

[Interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu by THE JERUSALEM POST diplomatic correspondent David Landau in Bucharest on 25 February]

[Text] [Landau] Mr President, your position on the major role that small-and medium-sized states should have in shaping world relations is well known. Do you consider this principle to have been adequately put into effect? Are you satisfied with the course of relations between developed and developing countries?

[Ceausescu] The international situation is so strained that it affects all the states of the world. A settlement of these complex problems that would serve the interests of every people's socioeconomic development, and of peace, objectively requires that all nations, whatever their social system or size, should participate.

Related to this, it is Romania's view that an important role is to be played by the small- and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned nations, which make up the large majority of the world's states. Only then can problems be solved and the interests of those states not be harmed, and the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs be firmly applied.

One may say that in many areas these principles have started to work, that where action is taken along that line there are positive results. Yet, we must say that much still needs to be done before international relations are set on these principles and all the states of the world can take an equal part in the settlement of problems.

For this to be achieved, small- and medium-sized countries should strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, working more resolutely -- at the United Nations and in other international bodies -- in order to contribute to the settlement of all problems in the interests of peace and cooperation.

As for the course of relations between developed and developing countries -- they have deteriorated of late. This is obvious from the gap between rich and poor countries, which has grown wider. The developing countries' foreign debt has grown considerably, and protectionist measures, inordinately high interest rates, and the raw materials price policy have brought totally unjustified profits to the rich countries at the expense of the developing countries.

In consideration of this situation, and of the fact that the talks referred to as the North-South dialogue have led nowhere so far, everything possible should be done to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of the developing countries, and to open real UN-sponsored negotiations between the developed and developing countries so as to solve the problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt and interest rates problem, as fast as possible, to build a new international economic order.

The resolution of these problems by way of real negotiations between developed and developing countries is in the general interest of surmounting the recession and promoting the harmonious development of all states -- a cooperation and peace policy throughout the world.

[Landau] How do you see Romania's economic and technological development in the future? What is its balance of trade like? What about its foreign debt? What does it plan to do to cope with the high interest rates?

[Ceausescu] Romania is a developing socialist country. The economic crisis and the general situation I spoke about have, to a certain extent, affected Romania, just like other states. Romania had to take special steps to overcome that economic situation. But I want to stress that even under those circumstances Romania's economy could grow every year and in 1984 its industrial output grew by nearly 7 percent. This helped us achieve an active balance of trade and reduce our foreign debt by almost 40 percent.

With this as a basis, the 13th RCP Congress outlined a development program for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period spanning 1986-1990 and beyond, until the year 2000, which lays stress on intensive economic development, higher performance and quality, and the new technological revolution on the basis of production, automation, and robotization. We also have plans for a strong, intensive growth of agricultural production.

This is the basis for a further rise in the people's standard of living, materially and spiritually. I should like to point out that over 1981-1985, all working people's real incomes will go up 8 percent or so. This shows that far from decreasing, living standards and incomes have increased in Romania.

Also, we intend to pay off the country's foreign debt in the next few years and to no longer resort to credits -- as inordinately high interest rates make credits unacceptable and uneconomical. Excessively high interest rates are an obstacle to the socioeconomic growth of the developing countries. The stress in our development will be on our own resources -- financial, material, and human.

[Landau] At the 13th party congress you suggested that a new approach should be made to the repayment of credits by certain developing countries. What solution to this problem do you see in consideration of the difficult position of the developing countries on the financial market?

[Ceausescu] Romania has made a number of proposals that concern the question of underdevelopment and the new international economic order, including a global solution to the foreign debt problem. They referred to a cancellation of some debts for the poorest countries, reduction of the debts of some other developing countries, and substantially lower interest rates.

Without a quick global solution to these questions, the economic position of the developing countries, and hence of the world economy, will grow worse. I believe this measure can also be termed reasonable and fair, for the developing countries can be said to have repaid these debts through the excessively high interest rates they were charged. Therefore, this is not charity towards these countries, but rather an economic measure that should be taken.

Of course, the developed countries could afford them in part and support the smaller banks, since larger banks can manage by themselves. Our country suggested that new financial means be found to be given to the poor countries as credits for development. This could be done by cutting military spending, which has already topped $800 billion. A 10 percent cut in this spending would make available about $80 billion dollars a year.

[Landau] On what do you place special stress in developing science, education, and culture in Romania?

[Ceausescu] Romania holds the view that science, education, and culture are basic factors of general progress, more particularly of the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. In this spirit we have paid, and continue to pay, particular attention to developing science, education, and culture. Today we have strong research institutes in all domains where more then 200,000 people work, and 10-year education is compulsory for our youth. Our higher-learning units train the personnel we need for every field; moreover, there are nearly 20,000 young people from various countries, developing countries in particular, who study in Romanian colleges and universities.

Our activity in these areas is based on the latest achievements of science and technology, of human knowledge in general. We work for an even closer relationship between science, education, and production to ensure the youth's training for life, for work, so that they can appropriately fulfill their role and meet the tasks in any field of activity.

We also have a wide-ranging cultural-artistic-literary program. We have created a broad system for the participation of the people's masses in this activity within the framework of the "Song to Romania" national festival. We believe that all culture and activity that raises the awareness of the people's masses constitutes a requirement for building the socialist society so that the people themselves may consciously participate, on an equal footing, in the management of all areas and in fashioning their own future.

I may say that educational work and training of the youth, of the people as a whole, have earned us outstanding successes in the shaping and development of an advanced civic conscience; of mutual respect among all the country's citizens, regardless of their nationality; of respect for other peoples; of a sense of friendship and peaceful collaboration with all world nations. All these are cardinal concerns of our political-eduational and cultural activity.

[Landau] With reference to the European situation, what do you think could be done to prevent its deterioration and to halt nuclear arms deployment on this continent?

[Ceausescu] The international situation has grown particularly tense. The arms race, especially the nuclear one, has reached a worrisome scope. The nuclear stockpiles, the United States' deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union's application of nuclear countermeasures have considerable increased the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. As is known, a new world war that would lead to the use of nuclear weapons endangers the very existence of our planet. Therefore, the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, the passage to disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are basic problems of our time.

In this context, we think that all states -- the nuclear-weapon states first and foremost -- should take responsible action to implement tangible measures of disarmament. We take the view that the accord reached by the United States and the USSR to start negotiations on nuclear and space weapons is highly important. Yet, we consider that this accord alone does not solve the complex problems, even if negotiations do begin. Romania is in favor of an immediate cessation or freeze of the nuclear and other arms race; above all, we think that the manufacture of new nuclear weapons should be stopped, as well as the siting of U.S. missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union's application of its nuclear countermeasures. If such measures were taken at the very beginning of the Soviet-American talks, the parties would prove that their willingness for an accord was real.

To further deploy missiles and other nuclear weapons would mean, in fact, to use negotiations as a screen to appease public opinion, and thus to be able to continue the arms race.

Romania also believes that the European countries and other states of the world ought to assume greater responsibility and work to achieve appropriate agreements on nuclear weapons in a relatively short time, and to cancel any plans for the militarization of space. We consider that any action toward the militarization of space will actually escalate the arms race and increase the nuclear threat.

[Landau] In connection with the Middle East situation -- which in fact is of the greatest interest for my paper -- we would like you to comment on your role in the peace process between Israel and Egypt. I would also like you to refer to the fact of whether the USSR can play a role in this process. On what basis could there be an improvement in Israel's relations with the countries in that area, with the USSR and the PRC?

[Ceausescu] Romania has always been for a negotiated settlement of the complex Middle East problems. Along this line, we have always been for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, for a solution to the Palestinian question on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including establishing an independent Palestinian state, and for establishment of such relations among the Middle East countries as will guarantee independence, sovereignty, and integrity to all of them.

Developments have proved that any military action can only make the situation in that region even more complicated, whereas negotiations have led to a series of positive results. I think of the talks between Egypt and Israel that brought a peace treaty and the establishment of relations between the two countries.

I should like to mention that given the current international situation, in the Middle East in particular, a peaceful, negotiated solution is the only possibility. It is also in the interest of Israel that a just and lasting peace be achieved and relations of good-neighborliness and collaboration be established with all its neighbors. This would truly guarantee the independence and integrity of Israel and of the other states of the area.

In consideration of the changes in the Middle East, the negotiation of peace requires that all the parties concerned, including the PLO, should take part. As far as that is concerned, Romania has long supported the call for an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations.

On several occasions I said that the USSR should play an active role in a just and durable peace process in the Middle East. As a matter of fact, the proposals to convene an international conference have always referred to the participation of both the USSR and the United States and possibly of other states. After all, a UN resolution calls for the participation of all Security Council permanent members.

However, to give your question a clear answer, I must say that in my opinion real negotiations, and a just and lasting peace, are impossible unless the USSR takes part in them. To improve its relations with the USSR, the PRC, and other states, Israel should renounce its current policy and peacefully solve the problems by way of negotiations, including agreement to participate in an international conference that provides the appropriate framework for real negotiations conducive to a just and durable peace.

Once peace is achieved, relations with the countries in the area as well as with the USSR, the PRC, and other states will be normalized and improved. It is precisely this normalization and improvement of Israel's relations that will consolidate its security, territorial integrity, and independence and be a better guarantee.

[Landau] The other day the prime minister of Israel said he would agree to an international conference only if Israel's relation with the PRC, the USSR, and other states improved. Now, you say that if Israel agreed to the idea of an international conference, its relations with the USSR, the PRC, and other states would improve. How can this problem be resolved?

[Ceausescu] I discussed the Middle East issues at length with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and I explained how we viewed the problems of an international conference. The deterioration or severance of Israel's relations with other countries, the USSR and the PRC included, has been caused by the 1967 war, by Israel's policy of solving problems by way of force. So, for these relations to improve and normalize, the causes that brought this situation about must logically be removed. As long as these causes persist, one can hardly expect -- of course, I do not speak on behalf of those countires -- yet, logically, one can hardly expect an improvement and normalization of relations. However, the very participation in an international conference of the USSR, possibly of all Security Council permanent members -- therefore the PRC, too -- would be a major step towards the normalization of these relations.

[Landau] Do you think that Israel's policy has changed, or improved, since the current government came to power? Do you assess its present policy as somehow better?

[Ceausescu] As a rule, I do not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. This is a coalition government, but I believe some of its measures and certain actions are positive and can create conditions for a negotiated settlement of the issues. But, I say again, it is essential to realize the necessity of an international conference; unless the complex Palestinian question is solved, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible. I hope that Israel will ultimately draw the conclusion that must be drawn, if I may say so.

[Landau] My last question refers to the meeting and talks you recently had with Prime Minister Peres. What prospects did your talks with Mr. Peres open up for Romania's and Israel's collaborations and for the Middle East peace process?

[Ceausescu] Naturally, during the talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, we discussed bilateral relations, particularly the development of collaboration between Romania and Israel, in economy and in other domains. We came to the common conclusion that greater efforts must be made on this topic in the future, that the level of economic relations is lower than that of political relations. Yet, we both noted that possibilities existed for economic relations to improve in the period ahead.

As I mentioned, most of the talks covered the Middle East, and the ways to a just and lasting peace. I presented Romania's position at length. Of course, I listened to Israel's stance and to that of Prime Minister Peres. We reached some positive conclusions, and I think I may say that a clearer position emerged, namely that everything possible ought to be done to solve the problems by way of negotiations. However, a proper format is still to be found for these negotiations to yield the best possible results. Let me say that, as far as we are concerned, we believe an international conference would be the best under the current circumstances.

[Landau] You also discussed certain variations of this possibility in the sense that the role devolving on the United Nations would constitute only a first step and that not everything was going to be under UN aegis.

[Ceausescu] Of course, there are many possibilities, as is customary in such discussions, and various such possibilities can be considered. I mentioned the main point, namely that the United Nations must indeed play an important part in organizing a conference on Middle East issues.

Anyway, an international conference must be called in the long run. How to get there is something that life will show. In any event, all countries concerned must participate. At least, the USSR and the United States, and possibly all the permament members of the Security Council.

So, with this as a starting point, various ways can be found to bring them all together, whether it is called an international conference or something else. But for all to take part in the negotiation of the problems -- as has been done regarding the resolution of other international conflicts -- an international conference is the only format, and the United Nations is an international forum that has proved its efficiency and can contribute a great deal to the negotiations. Romania has consistently supported such a conference that could pave the way for a durable and just peace in the Middle East.

FEC DISCUSSES IMF TALKS, PLANINC VISITS

LD041629 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] At its session today, which was chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] discussed and adopted the Yugoslav delegation's report on its talks with the IMF. According to the information released, FEC also decided on the draft memorandum on the new 1-year stand-by arrangement between our country and the IMF. The memorandum has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration.

The FEC also agreed on the platform for the forthcoming official and friendly visits to Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand (from 10 to 18 March this year) by Milka Planinc, FEC president. It was stated that these visits will contribute to the further strengthening of friendly relations and the stepping-up of cooperation between our own and these countries.

USSR'S VOROTNIKOV, SERBIA'S IKONIC BEGIN TALKS

LD041806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Official talks between Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, and Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, opened in Belgrade today. Other participants were Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, and members of the delegation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia. The joint view was expressed that friendly relations between the USSR and the SFRY, which are built on the bases of sovereignty and equality, are developing comprehensively. Cooperation between the RSFSR and the SR of Serbia, which is also on a constant upward trend, is making a direct contribution to this development.

After informing each other about the socioeconomic development of their countries and republics, those taking part devoted special attention to successful economic cooperation. It was also said that significant possibilities exist for the continued expansion of cooperation in the agro-industrial complex, machine building, shipbuilding, the automotive industry, hydraulics and pneumatics, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and the electronics and chemical industries. The possibilities for further involvement by Yugoslav builders in the USSR were also discussed in regard to the disposal of consumer goods -- particularly products made of leather -- textiles, furniture, and other goods. The talks between Ikonic and Vorotnikov dealt in particular with scientific-technological, educational, cultural, and information cooperation, in which both sides are interested in successful development.

INDONESIAN INFORMATION, DEFENSE MINISTERS VISIT

Information Ministers Meet

LD021942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 2 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc's forthcoming visit to Indonesia will still more contribute to the otherwise successful development of bilateral relations between the two nonaligned countries. This was noted today at the talks between Yugoslav Information Minister Calovski and his Indonesian counterpart Harmoko, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

The two ministers emphasized the significance of a successful development of bilateral cooperation in the domain of information as regards the consolidation of this type cooperation amongst nonaligned countries within the overall international political and economic cooperation at present. In this respect the two sides stressed that particularly significant is the cooperation between the news agencies TANJUG and ANTARA, and between the two countries' radio broadcasting organizations.

Views were exchanged at the talks about the tenth meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Nonaligned Countries News Agencies Pool which opens in Belgrade March 4. Also present at the meeting will be Minister Harmoko in the capacity of chairman of the intergovernmental council for coordination in the field of information.

The two sides pointed out the significance of this meeting for the promotion and development of the activities of the nonaligned countries' news agencies pool, and for the intensification of overall activities of the Movement of Nonalignment.

Mamula Meets Defense Minister

LD042242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- General Poniman, minister of defense and security of the Republic of Indonesia, arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces today. At Batajnica Airport, the high-ranking guest and members of the delegation from the friendly and nonaligned country were welcomed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates.

In the course of the day, Minister of Defense and Security Poniman met with his host, Admiral Branko Mamula, at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where talks were held on the continued promotion of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the SRFY and Indonesia. The talks were also attended by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Colonel General Dr Drago Nikolic, Vice Admiral Sveto Letica, Lieutenant Colonel General Dr Svetislav Popovic, Major General Bogdan Rencelj and Mateja Andjelkovic, and Rear Admiral Stane Brovet. The talks were also attended by Yono Hatmojo, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the SFRY, and Defense Attache Colonel Suwiyarsov.

Defense Minister Poniman and the members of the delegation also visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center today and laid flowers at Comrade Tito's grave. He also signed the visitors' book.

During their visit to our country, the guests from Indonesia will visit some units and institutions of the Armed Forces.

'POOL' COORDINATING COMMITTEE BEGINS SESSION

Planinc Sends Message

LD041416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1157 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 4 (TANJUG) -- President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc has expressed confidence that the tenth meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, which opened here earlier today, will contribute to a better response by the Movement of Nonalignment to the many challenges facing it today.

In a message addressed to the representatives of 42 agencies of non-aligned countries, international and regional organizations, Planinc said that the meeting is also significant since it is part of the efforts aimed at intensifying overall activities of the movement in implemeting the decisions of its seventh summit. The major commitments of the policy and the Movement of Nonalignment -- self-reliance, individual as well as collective -- and the development of all forms of mutual cooperation in the international community are asserting themselves in the Pool activities, says the message.

Milka Planinc recalled that the Coordinating Committee meeting takes place on the tenth anniversary of the launching of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries as the broadest system of equal exchange of authentic information on the nonaligned and other developing countries, activities of the Nonaligned Movement and world developments. She pointed out that this cooperation has evolved into one of the most important forms of cooperation among the nonaligned countries, reflecting increased awareness of the need for overall mutual cooperation and its strengthening.

The message points out that President Tito viewed that cooperation as an instrument for developing overall cooperation among the nonaligned countries with the aim of creating more equitable and equal political and economic relations among the peoples and states and against all forms of domination.

Indonesian Addresses Session

LD042101 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 4 (TANJUG) -- The spirit of nonalignment is not only very much alive, but continues to grow stronger with every passing day. This spirit is all the more apparent among members of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool, which keep in constant, close contact every day. This was stated by the chairman of the Pool's intergovernmental council for coordination in the field of information, Indonesian Minister of Information Harmoko addressing the 10th conference of the Pool Coordinating Committee which opened in Belgrade this morning.

Harmoko said that the problem of telecommunications is one of the conference's most important subjects and that its continued settlement would be conducive to the development of Pool members and the founding of news agencies in countries which do not yet have them. He also stated that the founding of the Pool had great importance for the development of information among the nonaligned countries, noting that the number of Pool participating agencies has increased from about 50 to 93 during one decade alone.

Harmoko also spoke about the importance of the ecopool project which will be submitted to the conference and which provides for the exchange of economic information among the Pool member agencies.

Calovski Speaks at Meeting.

LD042054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 4 (TANJUG) -- The Movement of Nonalignment must persevere in the consistent implementation of its principled commitments in cooperation in the field of information as an inseparable part of its global effort for the establishment of international relations based on equality.

This was stated by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski welcoming participants to the tenth session of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Committee which opened here earlier today. In his address, Calovski noted a major role which the news agencies of nonaligned countries play in changing relations in the field of information in the world. He said however that the world is still dominated by the monopoly of the developed information systems and transnational companies, while the said technological advance in the domain of information still further widens the gap between the developed and developing countries.

Precisely for this reason, the nonaligned countries are developing cooperation within the Pool framework. They do it not in order that such cooperation should be limited to themselves alone, but in order that the widest possible cooperation should be developed in the field of information. The Pool does not exist in order to restrict the flow of information, let alone impose any monopoly in this field. On the contrary, its members believe it to be in the interest of the overall development that all monopolies be abolished in the world, thus ensuring a better balanced flow of information, stated Calovski.

The fact that over ninety news agencies are active in the Pool today speaks eloquently of the Pool's success in discharging this mission, he said.

Calovski pointed out that Yugoslavia will, within its possibilities, continue to make constant efforts towards stimulating acitivity in all segments of information and towards the consistent implementation of the decisions of nonaligned meetings.

At the beginning of his address the Yugoslav federal secretary for information read a message of greetings sent to the meeting by President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc. The message stressed that since the initiation of the Pool, cooperation in the field of information has evolved into one of the most important forms of cooperation among the nonaligned countries.

Chairman Views Purpose

LD042107 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1520 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 4 (TANJUG) -- The results achieved by the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool over the ten years of its existence convince us that we have taken the right path, which leads to a more balanced international exchange of information, said Pool Coordinating Committee Chairman and Director of the Tunisian agency TAP Bechir Toual opening the 10th session of the Pool Coordinating Committee here today.

Toual stressed that the road passed by the Pool in the past decade deserves a high assessment, all the more so if one bears in mind the modest resources the Pool had at its disposal at its establishment. Thanks to the concerted efforts of its members, the Pool has become a factor which cannot be neglected in the international flow of information.

Toual said that the 10th session of the Coordinating Committee will be an occasion for an appraisal of the steps to be taken by the member agencies in order to reach the Pool's aims in credible information in the service of peace, cooperation and solidarity.

Planinc Receives Delegates

LD042111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc today received the heads of delegations to the 10th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Nonaligned Countries News Agencies' Pool. Underscoring the importance of opening up the international information system and establishing more equitable relations, Planinc welcomed the new initiative for the exchange of economic information through the pool. During the talk, Coordinating Committee Chairman Bechir Toual expressed pleasure with the fact that the meeting is being hosted by Yugoslavia.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1542 GMT on 4 March Reports that Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc also received Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko, and that "during the talk, Minister Harmoko expressed the conviction that the ensuing visit to Indonesia by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc will make a major contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. Premier Planinc, enphasizing Yugoslavia's commitment to strengthening cooperation with the developing countries, said that the talks in Jakarta will mainly be devoted to reinforcing bilateral economic ties."]

Committee Adopts Reports

LD042146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2044 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Pool Coordinating Committee - General Debate" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 4 (TANJUG) -- The Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries today adopted a report submitted by its chairman, director of the Tunisian news agency TAP Bechir Toual. The commmittee also adopted the positions of the conference of nonaligned countries' ministers of information in Jakarta and decided that they should provide orientation in further cooperation among the nonaligned countries.

The Indian news agency PTI's report on a seminar on the improvement of the Pool performance was also adopted in the general debate. It would be necessary to hold more often such professional meetings in order to raise the professional standards of information exchanged through the Pool, it was noted. Efforts to raise the technical level of Pool participants were also discussed and the resolve to extend the network of Pool redistribution centres was upheld in the debate. Speakers in the debate upheld the demand for all member agencies of the Pool to strive in their respective countries for reducing communication tariff rated for information passing through the Pool network.

In the debate in which the representatives of India, DPR of Korea, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Iran, Cyprus, Algeria, Jordan and Egypt took part, it was decided to include the message by President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc and the addresses by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski and Indonesian Minister of Information Harmoko among the official documents of the Pool Coordinating Committee.

Speakers in the debate unanimously upheld the initiative to create within the Pool a system of exchange of economic information to be known as the eco-pool. Undivided positions on improving the Pool work from the professional aspect also found expression in the debate.

MAMULA ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO MILITARY COLLEGES

LD041528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TUNJUG) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Land Forces Military Colleges Center, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the following message of congratulations to the cadets, officers, and civilians of the Land Forces Military Colleges Centre in Sarajevo:

"Comrades, on the occasion of the 40th jubilee anniverary of the Land Forces Military Colleges Center, which is continuing the tradition of the infantry colleges commands, I send you my cordial congratulations and comradely greetings. It is with pleasure that I can say that your work so far and the results you have achieved in educating and training our armed forces' cadres and in the creative implementation of the concept of national defense has confirmed that your center has accomplished all its tasks in a responsible and distinguished way. You have a lasting duty to nurture and develop the traditions of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution in keeping with Tito's path of socialist self-managing development of our nonaligned community, to forge brotherhood, unity, and togetherness of our nations and nationalities, and to continue scoring even greater results in all the spheres of your work, particularly in ideopolitical and military-professional training officers of infantry, quartermaster, and veterinary units. Let my message be accompanied by my wishes for even greater successes in your future work."

SERBIA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES STATE SECURITY

LD041808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- A report on the work of the state security service last year was discussed today at a session of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, presided over by Dusan Ckrebic. It was judged that the service is carrying out its tasks in accordance with the law and with the full support of other subjects of the system of social self-protection. As reported, the Presidency discussed some questions from the sphere of national, defense and adopted a conclusion on an amnesty in 1985 on the occasion of 7 July, Uprising Day in Serbia, and a decision to give amnesty to a number of convicted persons. The presidency also discussed other questions in its area of responsibility.

PRIBOJ SAWP CONDEMNS DISPLAY OF PRIEST'S PICTURE

LD011939 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Priboj, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- The SAWP municipal conference presidium has discussed the report submitted by the Internal Affairs Secretariat and state security service on the display of the picture of the [Serb Orthodox] priest, Mihajlo Jevdjevic, in the ceremonial hall of the bell tower of the Priboj memorial church. In connectionwith this, it issued the following statement:

"When the report on the display of the picture of the priest Mihajlo Jevdjevic on the premises of the ceremonial hall of the bell tower of the Priboj memorial church was broadcast by the Belgrade Television radio newsreel (13 February) and published in POLITIKA (14 February), the SAWP municipal conference demanded an official report from the Internal Affairs Secretariat and the state security service on the veracity and truthfulness of the report, the factual situation, and the measures taken to establish the real state of affairs and responsibility for the deed.

"At its session, the SAWP municipal conference presidium was briefed both in writing and verbally by the Internal Affairs Secretariat and the state security service on the following: On the premises of the ceremonial hall of the Priboj memorial church, a framed 43x32-cm picture of the priest Mihajlo Jevdjevic was displayed. During the war he was considered to be the Chetnik ideologue in this area and in 1945 the Novi Pazar military court sentences him to death by firing squad for high treason and crimes committed during the war. The picture was put up in the fall of 1983 following the decision passed by the church committee at its expanded session on 21 August 1983, chaired by Vasilije Pusonjic, chairman of the church committed. The initiative to put up the picture came from Momcilo Kojadinovic, while the picture itself was obtained from the priest Jevdjevic's sisters. The picture was brought to the premises by Rajko Kojadinovic and it was put up by Cedo Stupic in the presence of Vasilije Pusonjic.

"The picture was removed and taken away through the intervention of security organs, while criminal charges were submitted to the Titovo Uzice District Public Prosecutor's Office against Dragi Rakovic, 42, priest in Priboj; Vasilije Pusonjic, 50, fitter at the Priboj car factory's basic organization of associated labor of Masinska Obrada; and, Momcilo Kojadinovic, 55, farmer from Raca, near Priboj, on the well-founded suspicion that they had committed criminal acts of enemy propaganda and abuse of religion and church for political purposes.

"Following the submission of facts by the Internal Affairs Secretariat and the state security service, and the debate held at the session, the SAWP municipal conference presidium most severely condemns the display of the picture of the priest Mihajlo Jevijevick a traitor and criminal, on whom our peoples have passed their judgement and who will remain that for all time to come. For misdeeds and crimes committed against the country and its peoples there can be no forgiveness. The display of the priest Mihajlo Jevdjevic's picture has caused indignation and the severest condemnation of all working people and citizens of the Priboj municipality.

"In expressing the view and orientation of the working people and citizens of Priboj municipality, the SAWP municipal conference presidium most severely condemns any attempt to rehabilitate traitors and criminals of this country and of its peoples, as well as reactionary obscurantist ideologies aimed at disrupting the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and undermining the foundations of our socialist and self-managing system. It expresses readiness to fight against such phenomena with every means at its disposal in order to nip them in the bud. The SAWP municipal conference presidium extends full support to and demands from security and judiciary organs the firmest measures in line with the law and aimed at establishing the responsibility of the perpetrators of this misdeed."

NEGATIVE TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY VIEWED

LD012243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- The activity of the Serbia SAWP in the monitoring and understanding of the present trends in religious communities was discussed at the session of the Coordinating Committee for Relations With Religious Communities of the Serbia SAWP Republican Conference. The session was held on 28 February.

It was agreed in the session decuments, in the introductory report, and during the discussion that all necessary conditions exist in the SR of Serbia for the realization of citizens' religious freedoms and for the unhampered activity of religious communities.

The issue of pensions and disability insurance for the clergy has been successfully solved and since last year they have enjoyed the same rights as the rest of our working people. Monks and nuns, as well as seminarists, are all covered by full health protection services. Many religious buildings have been completed while the Muslim school in Pristina is near completion. Permission has also been granted for the construction of a theological college and for the construction of St Sava temple in Belgrade to be continued. Considerable material funds are being earmarked for the preservation of churches and cultural monuments.

Religious communities organize various religious festivities that are generally held within the religious framework. The Socialist Alliance cooperates successfully with priests' associations whose activity proceeds from a professional basis [as received] and which deals with the issues concerning their religious communities and their social involvement. All this made it possible for religious communities to act within the Constitution and the law, and for citizens believers, as well as for the majority of priests and religious communities' leaders, to adopt a positive attitude toward our socialist self-managing system and to participate actively in the development of our society.

It was also stressed at the session that although relations with religious communities in the SR of Serbia are good, some negative trends and misuses of religion for political aims have, nevertheless, been noticed.

For instance, the statement stresses, some circles within religious communities are applying pressure to exacerbate relations with our social community. Reactionary forces within the Serb Orthodox Church are exerting pressure on this religious community's leaders, particularly on the patriarch and the majority of the bishops, as well as on all the positively oriented priests and believers in order to change their previous attitude and behavior toward our social community which, in general, has geen constructive. However, the Serb Orthodox Church has also taken some steps that are not in line with good relations with the social community. For instance, it has imposed a ban on the filming of a serial on Vuk Karadzic inside its churches.

The session also criticized nationalist statements by individual members of the clergy in the religious press, in some funeral speeches, and on other occasions. It was also emphasized that some members and groups within the Islamic community were acting from positions of Islamic fundamentalism and were arbitrarily spreading pan-Islamic ideas in our society. As far as the Catholic Church is concerned, the session stated, there are some members who are supporting the attempts to rehabilitate Cardinal Stepanic.

Particular emphasis was also placed on the significance and role of the Socialist Alliance in the implementation of constitutional principles and the realization of the citizens' religious freedom and their full equality regardless of their religious freedom and their full equality regardless of their religious affiliations.

The Socialist Alliance, the statement goes on, should make constant efforts to explain this policy and to see that it is consistently implemented. In order to achieve this, the Socialist Alliance should make greater efforts at combating sectarianism and dogmatism and also at exposing clericonationalist phenomena in religious communities that are causing unforeseeable damage to relations between our society and religious communities and to the overall relations within our society which is based on brotherhood, unity, and togetherness.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ABUSES NOTED IN MACEDONIA

LD042134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Marx and the Koran in the Same Bag" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Religious instruction in Macedonia, which often becomes religious teaching, clashes seriously with the socialist and scientifically-based education process, stirs up a regeneration of believers by grabbing children at the earliest age, and in many instances has a negative effect on intranational relations, because the identification of religion with nationalism also creates fertile soil for various types of chauvinism and nationalism.

Discussing religious instruction, those taking part in today's session of two committees of the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference -- the Committee for Questions of Religion and Religious Communities and the Committee for Intranational Relations -- presented their view that the number of those taking religious instruction increased significantly last year, although no one knows exactly how much because some such instruction takes place unofficially, without authorization, in private homes by insufficiently qualified persons.

According to statistics from municipal administrative organs, about 5,000 children in Macedonia undergo religious instruction in more than 170 places. A total of 90 percent of these are covered by instruction from the Islamic religious community. The mass involvement of girls in this instruction and the fact that they break off from basic education early are worrying.

In Tetovo municipality, as well as in Gostivar and elsewhere, children go directly from regular teaching to the mosque, carrying, therefore, books for both types of teaching, or instruction, in their schoolbags. The good organization of religious communities is also demonstrated by one of the largest villages in Gostivar municipality, Vrapciste, where during a visit, a group of Socialist Alliance representatives verified that the library in the mosque there contains between 4,000 and 5,000 books (from the classics of Marxism and the theoreticians of self-management to the Koran and other religious and specialized literature), while the school library can boast only of a total of books that is many times less.

In the discussion, however, it was indicated that the whole of the social community does not get to grips sufficiently with the activity of religious communities, that is, the implementation of religious instruction in accordance with constitutional and legal decisions, and in this context, the Socialist Alliance is insufficiently active. As was concluded, greater attention must be devoted to these issues because of their far-reaching importance, particularly in the sphere of ideology, especially in environments in which religious instruction is at its most intensive. These are regions with a national mix. The consistent implementation of regulations in the realization of the right to religious instruction must be demanded of the competent organs, instances of taking advantage of religious instruction for indoctrination for nationalistic and other aims must be exposed, and greater sociopolitical involvement is advocated on the part of teachers in schools with large numbers of pupils who attend religious instruction. Other suggestions were also made.

ALBANIAN PARTY ORGAN CITED ON LEADERSHIP, UNITY

LD011537 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Official Tirana made a claim that there is no split in "either the leadership, the party, or among the people" in Albania.

In an article in the official party daily ZERI I POPULLIT 2 days ago, it is stated that "there are no political and ideological factions, no quarrels among the generations, and no struggle for power either" in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The paper states that "We have a strong Marxist-Leninist unity in Albania." ZERI I POPULLIT adds that there is "a continuity in party line and actions, there is one ideology and one policy, one mentality and one social psychology."

In the article, which attacks Yugoslavia in the usual way, the central party organ claims that "The Albanian leadership and Comrade Enver Hoxha are one and indivisible" and that "The party line is not separated from his teachings and leadership. There aren't any and cannot be any changes in Albania's policy," the article states.

After the claim that "the entire party, the leadership, and all the people" are united around the Marxist-Leninist line, the paper adds however that "only the enemies of the party may not follow this line, but they have no room in either the leadership or in the party." In this context the paper says that Mehmut Shehu was liquidated, thus refuting the earlier official versions, both different, that he committed suicide.

The Albanian party's official paper does not explain why there is a need at present to stress the monolithic unity of the leadership, party, and people, faithfulness to Enver Hoxha, and the unity of social mentality and psychology, against which are only those who cannot be in either the leadership or in the party.

ALBANIA'S 'OPENING,' 'NATIONALIST VISION' VIEWED

AU021841 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Commentary by Dragan Colovic]

[Text] It is well known that Albania has for years been living in almost complete political and diplomatic isolation, and, to a great extent, in economic isolation as well. This isolation imposed by the present Albanian state and party leadership on the Albanian people is being explained by the allegedly constant threat of economic and political enslavement and the loss of independence. This alleged danger emanates primarily from the superpowers and their blocs, but also from Yugoslavia.

Recently, however, pressed by great internal difficulties and the need to modernize the backward Albanian economy, the Albanian leaders have decided for a gradual opening to the world. It is obvious that Albania is not capable of solving its development problems by itself. Ferry connections have been established with Italy between Durres and Trieste, French experts are building the Koman hydro-electric powerplant, a railroad line has been completed to Shkoder, and when the section to Titograd, which is a Yugoslav obligation, is completed, Albania will be more firmly linked with Europe.

The opening of Albania toward Greece, Turkey, Italy, and the FRG has not remained unobserved in the columns of the world press. Commentaries, particularly those in the bloc countries, pose the question: Where is Albania going? The first observations are that what is at stake is a forced opening, primarily because of internal development requirements. However, this opening has been accompanied with a strong propaganda offensive, particularly against the superpowers and their blocs, and nonaligned Socialist Yugoslavia is thrown in for good measure.

While one can understand Albanian opposition to the superpowers and their possible intentions in this important geostrategic region, it is difficult to grasp such fear of an alleged danger posed by nonaligned Socialist Yugoslavia. There can be no doubt whatever that our country is very much interested in an independent, autonomous, and nonaligned Albania. Yugoslavia is also interested in the inevitable opening of Albania toward the world, or rather its emergence from long-term isolation into the wider world scene passing without disturbance. Our consent to make our contribution to this opening within the limits of our possibilities, and even despite our large differences, arises from this.

However, in all this we cannot view with equanimity the unyielding attitude of the Albanian leadership in its strategic conduct toward Yugoslavia. Greater Albania nationalism and territorial pretentions toward parts of Yugoslavia, aiming at breaking it up, prevail in this conduct. The present Albanian leadership has been greatly burdened by the fact that its nationalist vision of greater Albania is not being implemented. The settling of the situation in Kosovo, and the increasingly successful struggle, primarily of the Albanians in the province themselves, in unmasking and combating the irredentists contribute most to the deflation of this myth.

Not underestimating the magnetic force of rallying a nation, which in a certain historical stage plays a positive role, we cannot at the same time avoid pointing out all the backwardness and lack of prospect of such ideologies, especially if they are directed against other countries and peoples. Therefore, in Yugoslav-Albanian relations, despite the increasingly evident Albanian opening, there can be no major shifts nor essential changes, at least as long as the present greater Albanian nationalist policy is in force.

The latest version of Mehmet Shehu's death is obviously subordinated to daily political aims, its intention being to enhance the anti-Yugoslav feelings especially among the Albanian population in Kosovo. There is no doubt that this prevents a more visible improvement of overall Yugoslav-Albanian relations and postpones it until some better time. This does the most harm to Albania and to the Albanians themselves, to their faster development and overall prosperity.

SUNDIC VIEWS GENSCHER'S E. EUROPE, USSR TRIPS

LD042341 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has met West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Moscow. It is expected that the two ministers will talk, inter alia, about nuclear arms. Genscher's 1-day visit to Moscow, where he arrived last night, was totally unexpected. The visit took place just before the resumption of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear disarmament, convened for 12 March in Geneva. Prior to his departure for Moscow, the West German foreign minister said that this meeting was of particular political importance.

What lies behind Hans-Dietrich Genscher's unexpected visit to Moscow and the announced visits to Warsaw and Sofia? Everything indicates that Kohl's statement that the FRG has no territorial claims is an important issue in Genscher's East European tour. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] An important statement, which Chancellor Helmut Kohl made in the Bundestag, to the effect that the FRG has no territorial claims on Poland, preceded the for many almost unexpected visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the USSR, where Genscher will stay until this evening. The chancellor's statement, made at a time when the East is strongly criticizing Bonn's policy stirring up revanchist tendencies, had a calming effect on both Moscow and Warsaw, which have criticized Kohl's government most strongly, especially those forces from the CDU ranks that are not reconciled to the outcome of World War II.

The speed with which Genscher's visit to Moscow -- that is to say his meeting with Andrey Gromyko -- was scheduled, leads to the conclusion that both sides, the FRG and the USSR, are on their way to lessening numerous mutual disagreements and to encouraging the development of bilateral cooperation, particularly in economic cooperation, something in which both sides are very interested.

Special attention during the Gromyko-Genscher talks is being devoted to the problems of disarmament, and most importantly to the forthcoming negotiations between the two superpowers, which will begin on 12 March in Geneva. Let us recall Moscow is very dissatisfied with the Bonn government having been among the first West European countries to support the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, of which the largest number will be deployed in the FRG. On the other hand, Moscow is not convinced that Western Europe can play a role in influencing Reagan's administration and his attitude towards the USSR, because Moscow judges that the U.S. allies in Europe, first of all the FRG, always bow to Washington whenever they are told to do so. Bonn has also been criticized for showing understanding for Reagan's star wars project which, according to Moscow's assessment, could bring into question the Geneva negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear arms and on demilitarizing space.

However, the fact that Gromyko and Genscher met despite the existing differences shows that there are at least some changes in relations between the two countries; in other words, there are major reasons for Genscher's visit to Moscow on such short notice. That there are some new developments in relations between the FRG and the USSR is confirmed by the already arranged West German minister's visit to Warsaw as early as Wednesday, when he will meet Wojciech Jaruzelski and Polish Foreign Minister Olszowski. As is known, Genscher was supposed to visit Warsaw as long ago as November 1984, but the visit was cancelled at the last moment. Since then there have been some changes in relations between the FRG and the PPR, first of all in the repeated emphasis on the importance the Bonn government attaches to the Eastern agreements, which are of vital importance to the PPR.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Sofia, immediately after his visit to Warsaw, is also a sign of decreasing tension in relations between the FRG and East European countries.

All three of Genscher's visits -- to Moscow, Warsaw, and Sofia; the first two being working visits and the third one an official visit -- will help the Bonn government stress again its contribution to overcoming the gap which, immediately before the Geneva negotiations on disarmament, still separates Moscow from Washington. Such ambitions on the part of Bonn do not bother the East, especially if they are backed, which seems to be the case, by the readiness of the FRG to eliminate the feeling of distrust against it which in the East has become deeply rooted.

ISRAELI REPRISALS IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

LD041648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1554 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia most sharply condemns the reprisals of the Israeli occupation forces against the civilian population in southern Lebanon, Yugoslav Government spokesman Zeljko Jeglic said in a statement to TANJUG today.

On this occasion too Yugoslavia expresses solidarity with the population of Lebanon and its struggle to liberate its country and preserve its territorial integrity and independence, Jeglic stressed.

Jeglic assessed that the Israeli reprisals are exclusively a sign of the strengthening of the liberation forces of Lebanon, but also a sign that Israel is powerless to oppose them and make a start on an unconditional and immediate withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Yugoslavia's stand is that the prolongation of the Israeli occupation, whose termination was demanded also by the non-aligned at their latest summit, is making the normalisation of the situation in Lebanon difficult and is seriously jeopardising peace.